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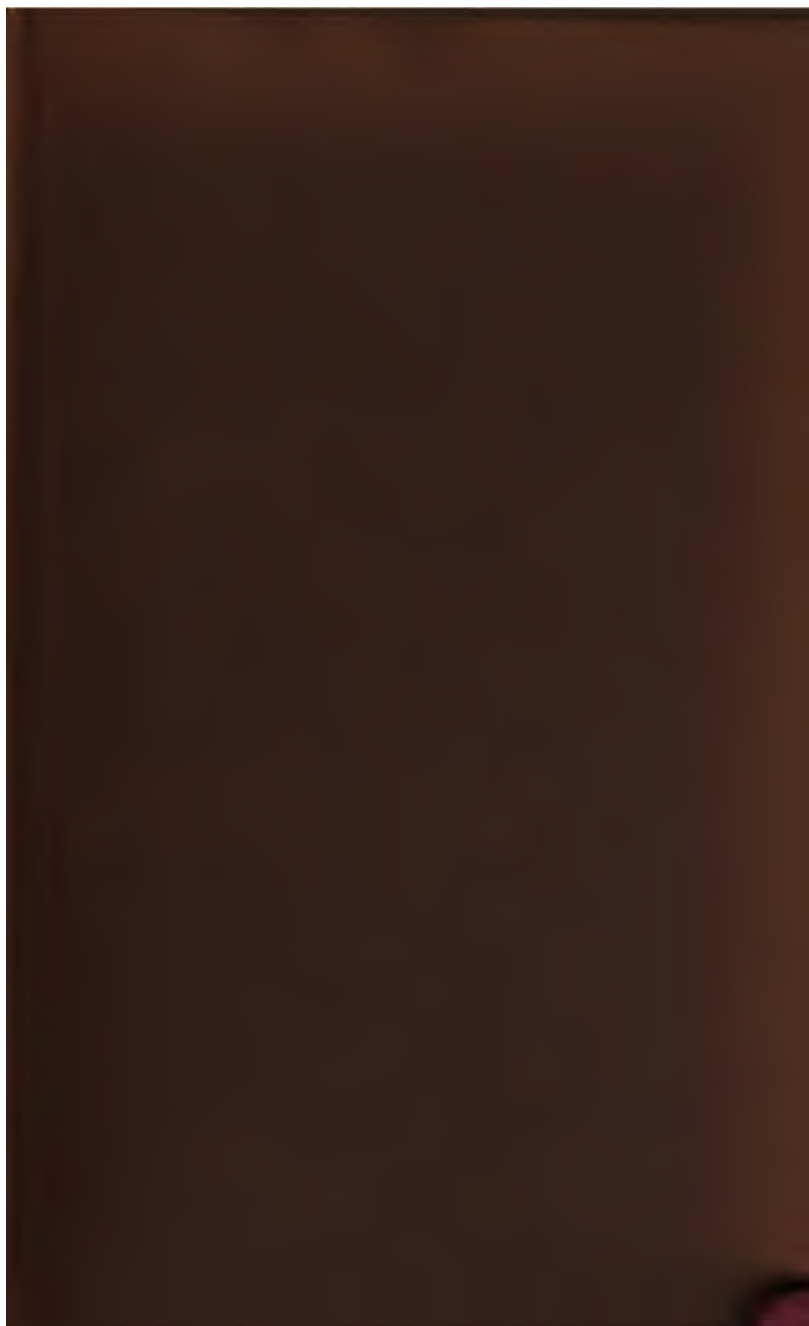
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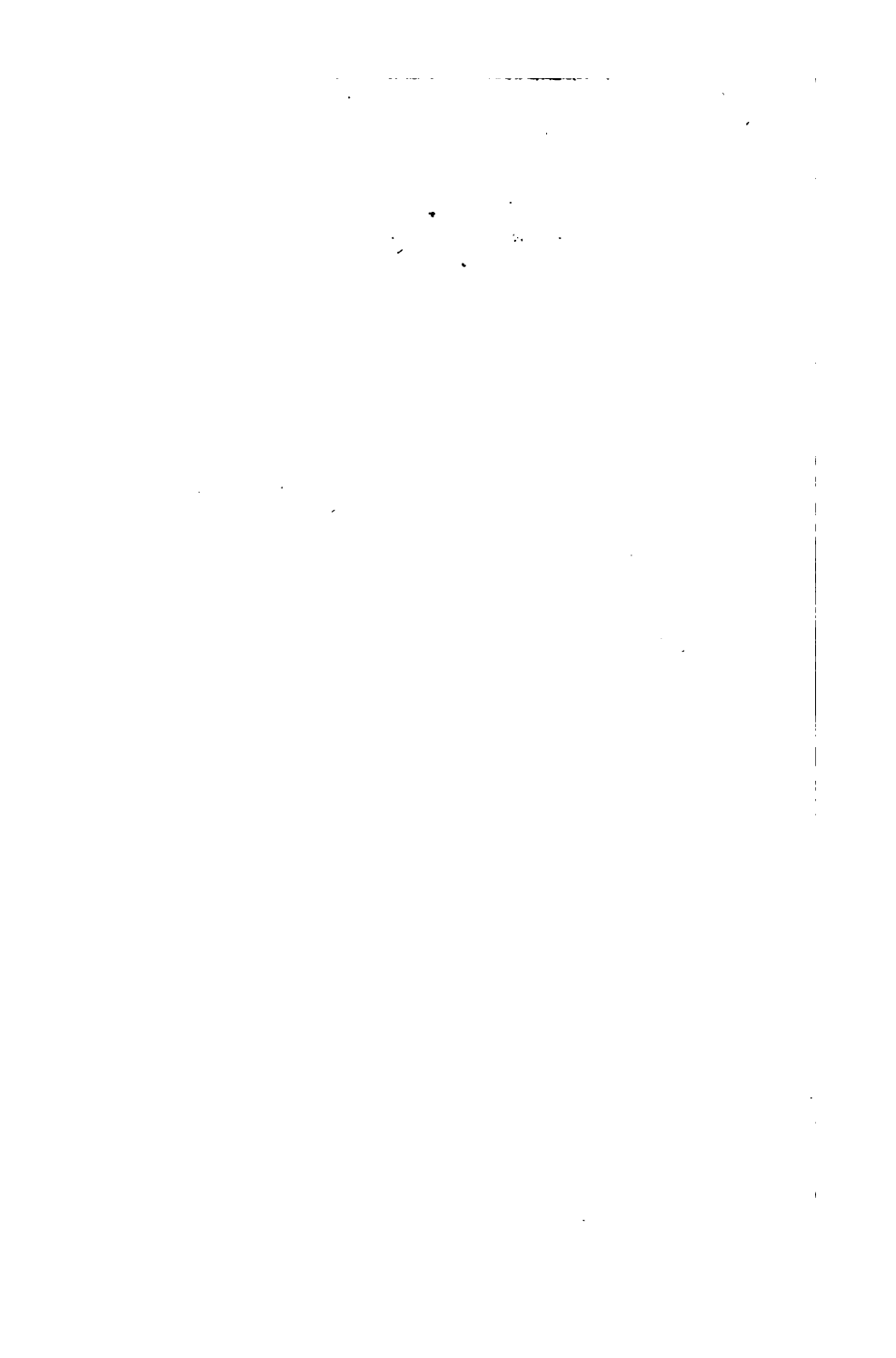
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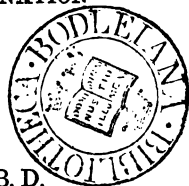






THE
RELIGIOUS TEACHING
OF
CHURCH TRAINING SCHOOLS.

A COLLECTION OF THE QUESTIONS
GIVEN IN
THE ANNUAL GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION
OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS,
FROM 1861 TO 1870.



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INTRODUCTION.

THE change which takes place this year in the relation of our Church Schools and Training Colleges in the matter of Religious Instruction to the Government of the Country, is a very important one for many reasons.

Hitherto, by an agreement made by the late Archbishop Howley with the Lord President of the Council, all the Inspectors appointed by Her Majesty to inspect and examine Church Schools, were to be persons in Holy Orders. The Archbishop had a veto on each appointment, and reports were to be made to the Archbishops of each Province by the Inspectors, as well as to the Lords of Committee of Council. Her Majesty's Inspectors were specially to inquire into the Religious Knowledge of the Children and Students in training in Church Schools. In British and Nonconformist Schools the Inspectors were laymen, and were *not* to inquire into the religious instruction given (if any).

Henceforth, in order to treat all classes alike, and to avoid the appearance of giving a State sanction to the religious instruction of children of the Church, while it is withheld from the children of Nonconformist parents, the inspection and examination by the Officers appointed by the State are to be exclusively on secular subjects.

The Church has been therefore compelled to make new arrangements for securing effectual supervision and encouragement of religious instruction.

With respect to the Training Colleges, the Archbishops have appointed the Reverend Canon Norris of Bristol as their Examiner, and on him and on his successors will henceforth rest the responsibility of securing efficient instruction and competent knowledge in our School Teachers.

Ever since the Training Colleges have been in existence, there has been a continual and close supervision of their work, including the religious instruction given to their inmates by Lectures and definite Teaching in the Class Room, as well as of the moral and dogmatic Teaching from the pulpit of their several chapels.

The Examination Questions given for the last ten years are here collected together, and put into a convenient form for reference.

The testimony of the Bishops and many others interested in National Education has been frequently given

in commendation of the Religious Examinations held by Government Officers.

It is also important to show that the range over which religious instruction can extend (without introducing questions which are of extreme importance, but which diverging schools of thought treat very differently,) is very large, and includes so much that the absence of these delicate subjects is scarcely noticeable.

It is also hoped that there will not be any sudden change in the system pursued, and that past Examination Questions may still be guides both to Lecturers and Students.

The Church at large may here see what has been the character of the religious instruction given to the present School Teachers, while passing through their short Collegiate Life, and hence may conclude what will be the religious teaching of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, especially as regards the Pupil Teachers whom they are now bringing up.

On this depends in a great degree the future of our country. The righteousness which exalteth a nation must be the righteousness which is by the faith of Christ, and the hearts of our people must be prepared to receive the grace of God, by diligent cultivation: sound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, as the Word of God, and of the Book of Common Prayer as the Manual of Devotion, is essential to make men good and honest members of our branch of the Holy Catholic Church;

and this collection of Examination Questions is now prepared to be put into the hands of School Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Students in Church Training Schools, with the hope that it may in some degree promote that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

B. M. C.

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EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION
TO TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE same paper of questions was given to young men and young women, when they were examined to ascertain whether they were sufficiently advanced to profit by the lectures and systematic work of a Training College. For answering these questions the time allowed was three hours. Candidates were directed not to answer more than one question in each section.

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

Section I.

1. Write out Noah's prophetic words upon his three sons and their descendants, and name the peoples descending from each respectively.
2. Describe accurately the geographical position of "Ur of the Chaldees," and state in what way it is connected with the history of Abraham.
3. Enumerate the cities of refuge, and state precisely the objects for which they were appointed.

Section II.

1. Give a short account of Deborah, or Barak, or Gideon.
2. State fully the circumstances connected with the anointing of David to be the future King of Israel.
3. Write out as concisely as you can "Solomon's Judgment."

Section III.

1. Describe the events which took place in the Temple at the time of "Mary's Purification."
2. In what ways, and by what texts, would you hold up our Blessed Lord to children as the exemplar of obedience to authorities?
3. Show the arguments by which our Blessed Lord vindicated his disciples in plucking the ears of corn on the Sabbath Day.

Section IV.

1. Specify the *several* occasions on which our Lord reproved the Pharisees.
2. Write out an abstract of S. Peter's speech to the 120 disciples before the day of Pentecost, as recorded in the 1st Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.
3. Enumerate the chief characteristics of the first Christians as stated in Acts ii.

Section V.

1. Explain the meaning of the word "repentance," and quote from Holy Scripture some of the promises attached to it.
2. Prove from Holy Scripture that the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper were instituted by Christ himself.

Section VI.

1. By what texts and arguments would you endeavour to show children the duty of attending public Divine Service, and of otherwise hallowing the Sabbath Day?
2. Illustrate the mercy and long-suffering of God, by texts and examples from Holy Scripture.
3. Show by Scripture references (1) the Divine, (2) the Human Nature of the Mediator.

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

Section I.

1. Describe briefly the visit of the three Angels to Abraham.
2. Describe Jacob's vision at Bethel.
3. Relate what passed at the feast which Joseph made for his brethren in Egypt.

Section II.

"All Scripture is profitable for instruction in righteousness."—Explain, as you would to children, how this is true—

1. Of the history of Balaam; *or*,
2. Of the history of King Saul; *or*,
3. Of the history of Ahab.

Section III.

1. Write out, and explain by a paraphrase such as children would understand, Our Lord's three answers to the Tempter.

2. Explain the following passages in the Sermon on the Mount: "Resist not evil;" "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" "Judge not that ye be not judged."

3. "When the Comforter is come He shall testify of Me."—Explain this verse as you would to your first class.

Section IV.

1. Show from the Acts of the Apostles, how it was gradually revealed to the Apostles that Christianity was not for the Jews only, but for the whole world.

2. Explain from S. Paul's Epistles the following phrases: "Justification by faith;" "Circumcision of the heart;" "A spiritual body;" "The new man."

3. What is meant by *internal*, and what by *external* evidences of the truth of the Bible? Give examples of each kind of evidence.

Section V.

1. "Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will," &c. Write out this answer, inserting after "I will" the words which are understood; and explain from another part of the Catechism the expression, "This state of salvation."

2. State in the words of the Catechism, how we ought to prepare ourselves for the Lord's Supper, and what blessing we may hope to derive from it.

3. "Why then are infants baptized," &c.—Explain the answer to this question, substituting for the pronouns the nouns for which they stand.

Section VI.

1. Mention the three principal epochs in the history of the English Prayer Book. Which parts of it are of much greater antiquity?

2. What do we commemorate on Innocents' Day, Epiphany, Holy Thursday, Whitsunday? Write out the Collects for any two of these days.

3. What is meant by the words "through Jesus Christ Our Lord," at the close of prayers? Why do they not occur at the end of the prayer of S. Chrysostom? Illustrate your answer from Holy Scripture.

CHRISTMAS, 1863.

Section I.

1. Contrast the characters of Jacob and Esau.
2. "By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel, and gave commandment respecting his bones."—Explain this.
3. "Through faith Moses kept the Passover and the sprinkling of blood, lest he that destroyed the firstborn should touch them."—Explain this.

Section II.

Write out, with such brief comment as you may think proper for children—

1. Ruth's reply to Naomi; *or*
2. Samuel's rebuke to Saul in the matter of Agag; *or*
3. Nathan's parable to David.

Section III.

1. Explain the lesson to be learned from the parable of the Sower.
2. How did our Lord refute the notion of the Sadducees, that the dead rise not?
3. "Suffered under Pontius Pilate."—Explain this, showing how our Lord came to be sentenced to death in Pilate's court.

Section IV.

1. Mention three or four direct answers to Prayer, recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

2. "These signs shall follow them that believe; in My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."—When were these words spoken? Illustrate them from the Acts of the Apostles.

3. Explain clearly the occasion and result of the first Council of the Church.

Section V.

1. Explain the meaning of the following words, as they occur in the Church Catechism:—"Member," "poms," "state of salvation," "jealous" (2nd Commandment), "slandering," "ghostly dangers," "sureties."

2. Show how your duty towards God is collected from the first four Commandments.

3. What preparation is required for Baptism, and what for the Lord's Supper? What is meant by "God's promises" in Baptism?

Section VI.

1. Explain the following expressions in the Liturgy:—"In knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life," "kindly fruits," "vouchsafe to hear us," "mortified from all worldly lusts," "eschew those things that are contrary to their profession."

2. Explain shortly and clearly, as to young children, each petition of the Lord's Prayer.

3. Explain shortly and clearly, as to young children, each Article in the third or last part of the Apostles' Creed; and write out the corresponding portion of the Nicene Creed.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

Religious Knowledge.

Section I.

1. Describe the going out of the Children of Israel from Egypt, and state briefly its chief lessons to us.
2. Write what you can about the Tabernacle, both from the Old and New Testament.
3. Show, at length, the likeness of S. John the Baptist to Elijah.

Section II.

Make notes of a lesson on *one* of these subjects—

For Young Children.

1. The life of Christ.
2. The call of Samuel.
3. The murder of the Innocents.

For the Upper Children of a School.

1. The fall of Man.
2. The punishment of Gehazi.
3. The baptism of our Lord.

Section III.

1. Give, as far as you can, in the Evangelist's words, the miraculous cure of the ten lepers, and show two important lessons to be drawn from it.
2. Write, if you can, in the words of S. John, our Lord's discourse with Nicodemus.

3. Quote some passages of Scripture from which the doctrine of the Holy Trinity has been drawn.

Section IV.

Quote passages of Holy Scripture to prove *three* or *four* of the following truths:—

1. The truth of God.
2. His Almighty power.
3. His infinite love.
4. His hatred of sin.
5. His perfect justice.
6. The Holy Catholic Church.
7. The forgiveness of sins.
8. The resurrection of the body.
9. The future judgment.
10. The life everlasting.

Section V.

1. "What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you?" Answer this; show carefully, and with instances, the difference between a "promise" and a "vow," and give reasons for the order in which the answer is given.

2. "What desirest thou of God in this prayer?" Write out the answer. Explain "all goodness," "as we ought to do," "dangers ghostly and bodily," with instances. Why do we say *in* dangers, not *from* dangers? What is the difference between *sin* and *wickedness*? What is everlasting death?

3. What difference is there between the requirements for Holy Baptism, and for the Lord's Supper? Show the reason for it.

Section VI.

1. What is the meaning of *general* confession in the order for daily prayer? What other *general* confession is there? Write some portion of it.

2. Name, in order, the chief Feasts and Fasts of the Church, and state briefly the cause of their appointment.

3. Write out *one* of the Collects, beginning—

- (1) "O Lord Jesu Christ, who at thy first coming."
- (2) "Almighty God, who hast given us thy only-begotten Son."
- (3) "O God, who by the leading of a star."
- (4) "Almighty and Everlasting God, by whose Spirit."
- (5) "O God the King of Glory, who hast exalted."
- (6) "Lord of all power and might."
- (7) "Stir up, we beseech thee, O Lord."

Assign as many of them as you can to their proper days, and show how the last is suited to its day.

CHRISTMAS, 1867.

Religious Knowledge.

Section I.

1. Write an account of the life of Abraham; *or*, of Joseph; *or*, of David.

2. Describe the circumstances of the giving of the Law;

Or, of the taking of Jericho;

Or, of the deliverance of Israel under Gideon.

3. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."—James v. 16. Give examples from the Historical Books of the Old Testament of the truth of this statement.

Section II.

1. Write a connected account, stating all that is known from the Evangelists (*a*) of the circumstances which attended, and immediately followed, the birth of Jesus Christ; *or*, (*b*) of the events which took place between His Resurrection and Ascension.

2. Mention the chief Miracles of our Lord, and show whether any of them were intended to convey a moral lesson as well as a temporal benefit.

3. Give a particular account of one of S. Paul's journeys.

Section III.

Write the notes of a lesson for young children, on—

(1) The passage of the Red Sea; *or*,

- (2) The call of Samuel ; *or*,
- (3) Daniel in the lion's den ; *or*,
- (4) The adoration of the Wise Men ; *or*,
- (5) The paralytic let down through the roof ; *or*,
- (6) Ananias and Sapphira.

Section IV.

1. Mention, *or*, if you can, write out in the words of Holy Scripture, the chief prophecies respecting the time and place of our Lord's birth ; His daily work while on earth ; His humiliation and His exaltation ; and state what predictions respecting Him still remain to be fulfilled.

2. What portions of Scripture can you quote which condemn respectively—*idleness, discontent, selfishness, love of the world, intemperance, slander, meddling, disloyalty* ?

3. Enumerate the chief topics touched upon by our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount, and point out any characteristic differences between His teaching and the language of the Law.

Section V.

1. "Who gave you this name?" Write out the answer to this question from the Catechism, and show that the words which describe each of the three things which you were "made" in your baptism are taken from Holy Scripture.

2. Can you show, by quotations from the Bible, that each of the last six Articles of the Apostles' Creed was taught by the Apostles themselves ?

3. Make a short analysis of the contents of the Church Catechism, pointing out the probable reasons for the order in which they are arranged.

Section VI.

1. What is the object of the rite of Confirmation? What authority do we find for it in Holy Scripture? On what grounds do we abstain from calling it a "Sacrament?"

2. Name the Canticles used in the Morning and Evening Service of the Church, and state whence each is taken.

3. In what respects are each of the following saints held up to us as examples in the Collects?—

S. Andrew.

S. John the Baptist.

S. Matthew.

S. Stephen.

The Holy Innocents.

4. State the doctrine of the Church, as expressed in the Thirty-nine Articles, respecting any *three* of the following:—

(1) The Freedom of the Will.

(2) Justification by Faith.

(3) The Authority of the Church.

(4) The Moral and Ceremonial Law.

(5) The Royal Prerogative.

(6) Capital Punishment.

(7) War.

(8) Oaths.

(9) Property.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

Religious Knowledge.

Section I.

1. Give instances from the Books of Moses of God's appearing to men, or talking with them. And show, in any of these, His justice, His mercy, His patience, His readiness to answer prayer.

2. Explain clearly, as for children (with a map, if you can), the division of Canaan by Joshua.

3. What Types of our Lord are mentioned in the Books of Moses? Which of these are referred to in the New Testament?

4. Write a connected account of Naaman, his visit to the house of Elisha, and the healing of his leprosy.

Section II.

Give notes of a lesson to an advanced class, on *one* of the following:—

- (1) "Joseph and his Brethren."
- (2) "The Wandering of the Children of Israel in the Wilderness."
- (3) "The Tabernacle and its contents."
- (4) "Israel in the days of the Judges."

Section III.

1. Write notes of a lesson on *one* of these texts, viz:—

- (1) My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

- (2) Fools make a mock at sin.
 - (3) A soft answer turneth away wrath.
 - (4) The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way.
2. Explain very simply as for young children the parable of the Hidden Treasure, *or* the Pearl of Great Price.
3. Name, and explain, the figures by which the Christian Life is described in the New Testament.

Section IV.

1. Write a short character of S. Peter, from the facts recorded in the Gospels and Acts.
2. What prophecies are quoted, or alluded to, by Our Lord himself?
3. Give notes of a lesson on S. Paul's shipwreck.

Section V.

1. Explain, as to children, with examples from daily life, these passages in the Catechism, viz :—
 - (1) "That I should renounce the pomps and vanity of this wicked world."
 - (2) "To learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me."
 - (3) "To give him thanks."

Quote texts of Scripture on each point.

2. "What is inward part or thing signified" in the Lord's Supper? Explain the answer, as to an upper class of children.

Section VI.

1. Explain the terms confession, prayer, praise, collect, absolution, thanksgiving, liturgy, exhortation.

2. Write out *either* the General Confession; the 3rd Collect for Grace, in Morning Prayer; *or*, the General Thanksgiving.

3. Write out any passages which you remember from the Collects, in which we pray for grace:—(1) To make a right use of Holy Scripture; (2) to believe in Jesus; (3) to copy His example; (4) to forgive our enemies; (5) to overcome temptation.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

Religious Knowledge.

Section I.

1. "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden."

What place is here meant? Write out, as nearly as you can, the description given of it in the Bible.

2. Write out a history of Noah, giving the names of his sons, and his prophecy respecting each of them. How does the fulfilment of these prophecies appear?

3. What specific promises did God make to Abraham? In what respect was each of them a peculiar trial of his faith?

4. What was Abraham's occupation? Show from the histories of Lot, Jacob, and Joseph, that Abraham's family, and immediate descendants, followed the same occupation.

5. Draw a map shewing the countries included in the Bible History, from the call of Abraham to the conquest of Canaan.

Section II.

1. Quote from the New Testament the principal references made to David, (1) by our Lord, (2) by Saint Peter, (3) by the Jewish teachers of the time.

2. Write out an account of any *two* of the following:—*Aaron, Balaam, Samuel, Solomon, Jeroboam, Elijah, Jeremiah, Ezra.*

3. What is the difference between a *type* and a *prophecy*? Give examples in support of your answer.

4. "I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob."

To whom, and on what occasion, were these words said?

For what purpose does our Lord quote them?

Section III.

1. Write out an account of any *two* of the following :—*S. John the Baptist, S. John the Apostle, Mary the mother of our Lord, Mary Magdalene, S. Stephen, Cornelius the Centurion, Gamaliel, S. Paul at Athens, S. Paul before "the Chief Priests and all their Council" at Jerusalem.*

2. Write out any *one* of the following parables, as nearly as you can in the original words :—*The Pharisee and the Publican, the Good Samaritan, the Sower, the Lost Sheep, the King's Debtor, the Labourers in the Vineyard, the Ten Virgins.*

3. Name the principal events recorded in the New Testament which took place in the Temple at Jerusalem.

4. Write out, from the Bible, as complete a history of the Temple as you can, up to the birth of our Lord.

Section IV.

1. What is meant by the "Tradition of the Elders"? "Ye have made the laws of God of none effect by your traditions." Quote instances.

2. What parables enforce particularly the following lessons :—(1) God's long-suffering, (2) the danger of careless delay, (3) to forgive if we would be forgiven,

(4) to do good unto all men, (5) not to be selfish nor self-indulgent, (6) to be diligent in using God's gifts in His service, (7) not to presume, (8) to seek first the kingdom of Heaven, (9) to be persevering in prayer?

3. Write out a brief, but complete, account of our Lord's resurrection, subsequent appearances, and ascension.

Section V.

1. Quote the words in which the Catechism enforces the duty of prayer.

2. Write out *any one* prayer from the Liturgy, (except the Lord's Prayer) which you know by heart.

3. What mention of the Old Testament is made in the Catechism?

Quote our Lord's words as to the connexion, and difference, between His teaching and that of the older dispensation.

4. In what relation to the life of a Christian do Baptism and the Lord's Supper stand?

Why is the latter repeated, but not the former?

What Ceremonies of the Mosaic Law corresponded to these two Sacraments?

In answering the first part of the question, use the words of the Catechism, as far as you can.

Section VI.

1. Write out the order in which the several parts of the daily Morning Prayer are arranged.

2. Which parts of the daily Morning Prayer always

remain the same? Which of them may be varied at the discretion of the Minister? Which of them change from day to day?

3. On what days is the Litany appointed to be read? Show how its contents are classified by the responses.

4. At what seasons of the year do Advent, Epiphany, Good Friday, and Whitsunday, fall? And what does the Church commemorate at each of them?

CHRISTMAS, 1870

Section I.

1. Quote from Holy Scripture, as accurately as you can, the accounts of *two* of the following events:—

The sacrifice and death of Abel; the calling of Samuel; the appearance of the Lord to Isaiah in the Temple; the rebellion of Absalom.

2. Write a life of Jacob; *or*, of David. In each case explain clearly what quality in their character commended them to God's favour.

3. Write what you know of one of the four Greater Prophets, with a short account of his Prophecy.

Section II.

1. Quote from Holy Scripture, as accurately as you can, the accounts of *two* of the following events:—
The baptism of our Lord; His temptation; His transfiguration; His trial before Pilate; The conversion of S. Paul.

2. Write a life of S. John; *or*, S. Paul.

3. Give a full account of that part of the New Testament which consists of letters. To whom were they addressed? By whom? Assign a probable date to each.

4. Give an account of S. Paul's first missionary journey, with a small map.

Section III.

1. Give some account of *six* of these places:—
Mount Sinai, Mount Carmel, Mount Calvary, the Dead

Sea, Damascus, Ephesus, Athens, Tyre, Edom, the Red Sea, the Lake of Gennesareth, Samaria.

3. Draw a map of the Holy Land, as it was divided in the time of our Lord, marking upon it the chief places mentioned in the Gospels.

Section IV.

Write out *one* of these parables as nearly as possible in the words of Holy Scripture:—The Ten Virgins; the Prodigal Son; the Talents; the Good Samaritan; the Unjust Judge; the Sheep and the Goats; the Unfaithful Steward.

Section V.

1. Write out any Psalm which you know by heart, and explain it.

2. Quote passages from the Psalms which suggest, (1) Trust in God; (2) Sorrow for sin; (3) The duty of praise; (4) Love for the House of God; (5) The duty of prayer; (6) Love for the Word of God.

3. Quote from the Epistles exhortations to these duties, (1) Obedience to parents; (2) Brotherly love; (3) Charity; (4) Purity; (5) Sobriety; (6) Diligence in our worldly callings.

Section VI.

The Catechism.

1. Write out the answer to "Who gave you that name?" And give from the Bible the best illustrations of its assertions which you have been taught.

2. Write out the last part of the Apostles' Creed; and explain briefly and clearly the meaning of the Articles of Faith there enunciated.

3. Show that the Ten Commandments are all included in the two Commandments which our Lord gave as their summary.

4. Explain what is the "inward and spiritual" grace conveyed by each of the Sacraments of the Gospel, as the Catechism teaches, and show by quotations from the New Testament that this doctrine is in exact accordance with Apostolic teaching.

Section VII.

The Liturgy.

1. Write out the General Confession of sin; explain any words in it which children might misunderstand.

2. What is the meaning of the words *Collect, Epistle, Gospel*? When and where is the Collect for the Day used? When are there two Collects for the Day? Write out the Collect for Ash Wednesday, Easter Day, or Ascension Day.

3. Write out the *Magnificat*. When is it used? What does the word mean? Explain any part which you think requires it?

EXAMINATIONS IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF
ALL THE STUDENTS IN CHURCH TRAINING
COLLEGES, WHO WERE PREPARING FOR THE
OFFICE OF NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER, FROM
1861 TO 1870 INCLUSIVE.

At the end of one year's residence the Students are all examined and classed; at the end of the second year of residence they are again examined and classed; the course of preparation is different in each year. The subjects are indicated at the head of each paper. The time allowed for each paper was three hours, and only one question in each section was to be answered.

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

FIRST YEAR.

The History, Chronology, and Geography of the Bible.

Section I.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. Draw, or describe in words, the coast line of the Mediterranean, from Tarsus in Cilicia to the mouth of the Nile.
2. Draw a map of Asia Minor, marking the provinces and towns visited by S. Paul.
3. What are the physical features of the country traversed by the Israelites in their journey from Egypt to Canaan? With what different nations were they brought into contract while passing through it?

Section II.

1. What punishments were appointed by the Mosaic Law for the crimes of false accusation, homicide, and disobedience to parents?
2. What appears to have been the legitimate power of the Jewish kings? How was it limited ecclesiastically and civilly?
3. What political causes led to the secession of the ten tribes.

Section III.

1. Give the succession of the Assyrian kings, mentioned in Scripture, from the time of Uzziah, to the time of Hezekiah; enumerate their invasions of the Holy Land; and state the limits of the period B.C. within which these events occurred.

2. Give a short account of the history of the Jews, from the death of Josiah to the proclamation of Cyrus. State the limits of the period B.C. within which these events occurred.

3. Trace the wanderings of the patriarch Jacob, and fix the scene of the principal incidents in his life.

Section IV.

1. What do we know of S. John from his own writings?

2. What is related of S. John by the other Evangelists, and how would you describe his character?

3. What heresies have been supposed to have led S. John to write his gospel? Quote passages which justify this supposition?

Section V.

1. Enumerate the chief incidents in that portion of our Lord's ministry which is only related by S. John.

2. Quote the testimony of John the Baptist concerning our Lord's divine mission and his own relation to Him. (S. John c. III.)

3. Where was our Lord's discourse after the feeding of the five thousand delivered? Give an analysis of it. (S. John c. VI.)

Section VI.

1. Give notes of a lesson to your first class illustrating the phrase "Member of Christ," on our Lord's Parable of the vine and the branches.

2. Write full notes for a lesson to a younger class on the raising of Lazarus.

3. What Old Testament prophecies are quoted by S. John in his account of our Lord's death and burial? Give notes for a collective lesson to your first and second classes on one of these prophecies.

Section VII.

Explain, as to your Pupil Teachers or to Adults in a Night School, four of the following passages, giving the context in each case:—

"I am the way, the truth, and the life."

"Behold the Lamb of God."

"If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine."

"I and my Father are one."

"It is expedient for us that one man should die for the people."

"It is expedient for you that I go away."

"Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone, but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

"When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldst; but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shalt gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldst not."

*Catechism, Liturgy, and Church History of the
fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.*

Section I.

1. Explain and illustrate by quotations from the Bible, the following expressions occurring in the Catechism:—"Child of God;" "State of Salvation;" "Grace;" "Dangers ghostly;" "Repentance;" "Charity."

2. Write out the Fourth Commandment, and quote the texts from the New Testament which bear upon its relation to Christians.

Section II.

1. State the several places of the Morning Service at which the Lord's Prayer is introduced.

2. Make notes of a lesson (for children about to leave your School) on the petition—"Lead us not into temptation."

Section III.

Write out the answer to the question—"What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?" And make the meaning plain by showing how the following words are to be construed with the rest in that answer:—"Given unto us;" "Ordained;" "As a means;" "A pledge;" "Thereof."

Section IV.

1. An account of Wicliffe and the Lollards.

2. What were the chief grounds of collision between the Popes and the Kings of England before the reign of Henry VIII?

3. The Ecclesiastical Laws in the reign of Henry VIII ; their cause and effect.

Section V.

1. A short account of Cranmer's life and public acts.
2. The changes in the Liturgy in the reign of Edward VI.
3. Trace the rise and progress of different opinions on the subject of church government in the reformed churches.

Section VI.

1. What has been the success of the reformed doctrines in Continental Europe? What causes should you assign for the general result?

Holy Scripture.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. THE FIRST EPISTLE TO
THE CORINTHIANS.

Section I.

1. How many visits of S. Paul to Antioch are recorded in the Acts of the Apostles? Give some account of each of them.

2. Give a connected account of all that is said of S. Peter in the Acts.

3. What is meant in the history of the Acts by Asia, by Phrygia? Explain, "passing by Mysia," "Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia and a colony." "Gallio was the deputy of Achaia." What was the extent of this "Achaia"?

Section II.

1. What events in the history of the Acts of the Apostles are related to have taken place in Ephesus?

2. Make a connected narrative of the events which befell S. Paul after he was taken prisoner by the chief captain Claudius Lysias.

3. Give the substance of S. Peter's address to the multitude on the day of Pentecost, explaining such things as would require explanation, if a class were reading this chapter.

Section III.

Write such notes on the following passage as will show how you would treat it, supposing it to have been just read by your first class.

Acts v. 34—39. Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space; and said unto them, "Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men. For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves; who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought. After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him, were dispersed. And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found to fight against God."

Section IV.

In answering one of these questions you are to quote the text accurately and copiously.

1. What can you gather from the Epistle to the Corinthians as to the character of the teachers who opposed S. Paul?
2. What were the chief objects which the apostle had in view in writing this Epistle?
3. Quote passages from the Epistle to illustrate, (1) the customs of the early Christians; (2) the character-

istics of the spiritual body of the resurrection; (3) S. Paul's method of settling matters of detail and discussion, by reference to great principles, and to the analogies of nature.

Section V.

1. Give full notes of a lesson, on the 13th chapter, (the description of charity) quoting as much of it as you can. Explain particularly the words, "Now we see through a glass, darkly."

2. 1 Corinthians xii. 27, 28. "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular. And God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues."

Explain and illustrate this passage.

3. 1 Corinthians ix. 19—23. "For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. And unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews; to them that are under the law, as under the law, that I might gain them that are under the law; to them that are without law, as without law, (being not without law to God, but under the law to Christ), that I might gain them that are without law. To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some. And this I do for the Gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you."

Explain these verses.

Section VI.

1. By what arguments does S. Paul show the

certainty of our Resurrection, and how does he obviate objections to its manner?

2. Explain as for your Pupil Teachers, or as in a Night School, the following passages—if you should happen to read them in a class.

“Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?”

“Every sin that a man committeth is without the body.”

“Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called.”

“I think also that I have the Spirit of God.”

“Why is my liberty judged of another man’s conscience?”

“If we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged.”

In each case quote as much as possible of the context of the passages you attempt to explain.

Section VII.

1. What is known of the “spiritual gifts” to the early church, such as, (1) “Speaking with tongues.” (2) “Working of miracles.”

2. What is known of Apollos, Stephanas, Aquila and Priscilla, Timotheus? From what place did S. Paul write this Epistle? What led any to suppose he wrote it from Philippi?

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

SECOND YEAR.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. "And whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in churches within this Realm, some following Salisbury use, some Hereford use, and some the use of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln, now from henceforth all the whole Realm shall have but one use." Explain this passage.

2. "The keeping or omitting of a ceremony, in itself considered, is but a small thing." What reasons then are given in the preface "Of Ceremonies," why some be abolished and some retained?

3. What seasons of fasting or special prayer are appointed in the Prayer Book? When are the Ember weeks? Why so called? What is their object? What warrant is there in the New Testament for such observances?

Section II.

1. Quote the prayer of S. Chrysostom. Who was he? "Who has given us grace—to make," Explain these words. Where is the promise referred to? Is it absolute? What is the meaning of "expedient?"

2. When was the Prayer for "The high court of Parliament" introduced? Explain the true meaning of the words "religious and gracious." Who is the supposed author of the "Prayer for all conditions of men?" What grammatical peculiarities are there in it?

3. Quote the Collect for the first Sunday in Advent. Parse the words in italics in these quotations—"put upon us" "in *which* thy son." Give quotations from the Bible to illustrate different parts of the Collect.

Section III.

1. Give an account of the divisions of the ecclesiastical year, with the rules for determining Advent Sunday and Easter Day.

2. What are the services appointed for Ascension Day? What is the great practical lesson we are to learn from the record of Christ's ascension? What is the true meaning of the saying, "our conversation is in heaven?" How is it connected with Christ's ascension?

3. Give an analysis of the Baptism service. In what respects do the Baptism of infants, and the Baptism of adults vary? What is the real duty of sponsors for infants?

Section IV.

Give an account of the service for the Burial of the Dead. What objections are made to the indiscriminate use of the service? and how would you answer them? Show from the Scripture that we ought to hope the best for all men, and that this charitable feeling pervades all the service.

Section V.

1. Explain the following passage from the Psalter:—

"There were they brought in great fear, even where no fear was."

"The ungodly, which is a sword of thine."

"They prevented me in the day of my trouble."

"Your heart shall live for ever."

"Shall the dust give thanks unto thee?"

and the words "*quick*," "*inditing*," "*bulwark*," to "*knap*," "*runagate*," "*I am become a monster*."

2. How should we understand and use the Psalms called "Imprecatory Psalms?" How are the words "let their habitation be void, &c.;" "let another take his office," illustrated by S. Peter?

Section VI.

In the "Ordering of Priests" what are chief questions asked of the candidates for such orders? What does the Bishop say is the chief duty of a Deacon? and what are consequently the Offices which the people are entitled to expect from persons ordained in our church?

Arrange your answer in the simplest form; as for a lesson to children, to instruct them in the proper relation which the church system presumes to exist between the Minister and his charge.

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

*The History, Chronology, and Geography of
the Bible.*

Section I.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. MATTHEW.

1. Draw a map of the Holy Land as it was divided in the time of our Lord, marking the situation of the places mentioned in the Gospel of S. Matthew.

2. What was the probable extent of Solomon's dominions? Draw a map of them.

3. Draw a map of the course of the Jordan, and describe the physical features of the country through which it runs, and of the country to the south of the Dead Sea.

Section II.

1. What changes took place in the political history of the Hebrews during the life of Samuel?

2. Relate the chief events in the wars between the Jews and the Edomites, the subjugation of the latter and their ultimate revolt.

3. Give an account of the restoration of the Jews under Ezra and Nehemiah. Who were the kings of Persia during this period?

Section III.

1. Mention some of the chief laws and customs of the Jewish people which were peculiar to them, and which distinguished them from the surrounding nations.

2. What was the difference between the burnt-offering, the sin-offering, and the peace-offering? Give an account of the ceremonies on the great day of Atonement.

3. What were the duties of the Levites generally? of the Gershonites in particular? What changes were introduced in the time of David in the offices of the Levites?

Section IV.

1. For what class of Christian converts was S. Matthew's Gospel chiefly written? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Give an account of the life and death of John the Baptist, quoting what our Lord says of him, and his office.

3. Relate fully the circumstances of our Lord's trial before the High Priest. Under what law was he condemned to death by the Jews?

Section V.

1. Give an analysis of the Sermon on the Mount.

2. What were the chief tenets of the Sadducees? Quote the instances in which our Lord encountered them, and explain the argument about the Resurrection.

3. Quote and explain prophecies of the destruction of Jerusalem. Have these prophecies any larger meaning? What was the "abomination of desolation?"

Section VI.

1. Explain the parable of the Ten Virgins, quoting the text accurately, and making such notes upon it as you would require for a lesson to a class.

2. Quote our Lord's precepts about forgiveness of injuries, and the parable by which he illustrates them, in the form of notes of a lesson to children on "angry tempers."

3. What peculiarities of S. Matthew's Gospel distinguish it from those of S. Mark and S. Luke? What events of our Lord's life are related only by this Evangelist?

Section VII.

Explain, as to your Pupil Teachers, four of the following, giving the context in each case:—

"Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

"Take, therefore, no thought for to-morrow."

"Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out; and the bottles perish."

"He that findeth his life shall lose it."

"From the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

"Wisdom is justified of her children."

"By thy words thou shalt be justified."

"Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ."

"They make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments."

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

*Catechism, Liturgy, and Church History of the
fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.*

Section I.

1. What three things do God-parents "promise and vow" for their God-children in Baptism? Is there any difference between a promise and a vow? Show that the "three things" are all explained in the subsequent questions and answers.

2. Write out the Second Commandment. Give instances from Holy Scripture of the tendency to break this law. As the worship of images of animals would seem very strange to children, how would you explain this to them?

Section II.

1. "Give us this day our daily bread." Why do we pray only for the bread of this day? Quote precepts of the New Testament which bear on this point, and show that they are not inconsistent with a prudent foresight.

2. What is the proper meaning of the word "grace"? How is it used in the New Testament? What does it mean in the Catechism? Explain the terms "means of grace." Where do they occur in the Morning Prayer?

Section III.

1. Write out a series of questions on the Lord's Prayer, to ascertain whether young children understand the sense of the words.

2. Write out from the Catechism the account of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, without question and answer, and quote the verses of the New Testament which may be quoted in agreement with those statements.

Section IV.

1. What special practices of the Church before the Reformation made men desire a change?

2. Why was the question of the "vestments of the Clergy" made so important by some Reformers? Give other examples where things otherwise indifferent have been symbols of fundamental differences.

3. The growth of the Puritan party, and the evidences of their influence on our translation of the Bible and on our formularies.

Section V.

1. Was persecution confined to one side in the Religious Feuds of the time of the Tudors and Stuarts? Justify your answer by quoting facts.

2. What progress was made in Queen Mary's time in bringing men back to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope? How was the question of "confiscated Church property" treated by the Queen and her advisers?

Section VI.

1. Give some account of Luther or Bishop Jewel.
2. What changes did the Liturgy of the Church undergo till it was finally settled as we now have it?

Section VII.

Write out heads of a short lesson to children to explain the difference between Confession, Prayer, Praise, Intercession, and Instruction, and illustrate them all from the Morning Service of the Church.

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, THE EPISTLES TO THE GALATIANS AND EPHESIANS.

Section I.

1. Give an account of S. Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost, c. iii., explaining its arguments.
2. Relate the events of S. Paul's second journey.
3. What is known of Agrippa? Why was S. Paul "happy to answer for himself before him?" Relate the events of his appearance before the King, and its result.

Section II.

1. Relate the circumstances of the conversion of the first Gentiles. What is the meaning of the word "Gentile?" What is meant by "Grecians?"
2. Mention all the Roman Governors mentioned in the Acts, and from their conduct draw conclusions as to the aspect in which they viewed the first preachers of Christianity.
3. Compare the accounts given in the Acts of S. Paul's miraculous conversion, and the part of his life immediately following. How is this part of his life further described in the Epistle to the Galatians?

Section III.

1. Write notes on this passage, to show how you would explain it to children.

Acts xiv. 11—18. "And when the people saw what Paul had done, they lifted up their voices, saying in the speech of Lycaonia, the gods are come down to us in the likeness of men. And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker. Then the priest of Jupiter, which was before their city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people. Which when the apostles, Barnabas and Paul, heard of, they rent their clothes, and ran in among the people, crying out, and saying, Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein: Who in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. And with these sayings scarce restrained they the people, that they had not done sacrifice unto them."

2. Or this,

Acts xvii. 16—21. "Now while Paul waited for them at Athens, his spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry. Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met with him. Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoicks, encountered him. And some said, What will this babbler say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods:

because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection. And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean. (For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.)”

Section IV.

1. When was the Epistle to the Galatians probably written? What is its main object?

2. Relate as much as possible in the writer's words, the account of S. Paul's controversy with S. Peter.

3. Explain fully the arguments by which S. Paul proves that Christians are the seed of Abraham, (c. iii., and c. iv.)

Section V.

1. Quote the passage in which S. Paul compares the state of men before Christ, with that of the heir under a guardian, and explain the object of the comparison.

2. What were the special errors into which the Galatians had fallen? When had S. Paul converted them to Christianity? What does he mean by “my temptation which was in the flesh, ye despised not?”

3. Explain the following passage:—

Galatians v. 16—18. “This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh. For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other; so that ye cannot do the things that ye would. But if ye be led of the Spirit, ye are not under the law.”

Section VI.

1. What is the main argument of the Epistle to the Ephesians?

2. Point out clearly the difference in the objects of the Epistles to the Ephesians and Galatians.

3. What does the apostle mean by "the mystery which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men?" How was it known to S. Paul? Quote other places in which this truth is called a mystery. What does S. Paul say should be the effect of our being united in one family of God?

Section VII.

1. Quote S. Paul's description of the Christian's armour. Explain in the simplest terms, as for children, the statement that our life is a warfare against spiritual enemies.

2. Explain three of these passages:—

"That he ascended, what is it but that he descended first into the lower parts of the earth."

"Redeeming the time because the days are evil."

"Not with eye-service as men-pleasers."

"The holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession."

"By grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves: it is of the gift of God."

(The antecedents of *that* and *it* should be carefully pointed out.)

And give the full and exact meaning of the words—"sleight," "edify," "alienated," "circumspectly," "nurture."

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. What is the meaning of the word "Liturgy?" Has it changed its meaning in modern usage? What were the chief parts of Divine Service before the Reformation? What books were published in the reign of Henry VIII. as Manuals of Devotion?

2. State the circumstances which led to revisions of the Prayer Book in 1559 and 1661 respectively. What was the character of the alterations made on those two occasions?

3. What are the chief objections which have been urged by Puritans and others against our Service Book? What answers can be given?

Section II.

1. Quote the Collect which begins, "Blessed Lord, who hast caused all Holy Scripture to be written for our learning," and make notes on it for a lesson to children on "Study of the Bible"—explaining everything in the Collect that they would be likely to misunderstand, or omit to notice.

2. Give an analysis of the Litany. What is the meaning of the word "Litany?" Explain, as for children, the following words which occur in this service,—*"redeemed," "craft," "privy conspiracy," "affiance," "repentance," "subtilty," "vouchsafe."*

3. Write out the Canticle called "Benedictus." Show where the division into verses is apt to interfere with the meaning. Illustrate it by quotations from other parts of Scripture, and explain it as if you were reading it with a class.

Section III.

1. The second Collect at Morning and Evening Prayer (after the Collect for the day) are both called "Collects for Peace;" quote them and compare them. Explain "in knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life," "good counsels," "be set to obey."

2. What services are appointed for Christmas Day? Explain the word "Christmas." Quote the Collect, and explain it. What is the meaning of adoption?

3. Give an analysis of the "Order of Administration of the Lord's Supper." What is the meaning of "indifferently minister justice" in the prayer for the Church militant? Explain the words "a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction," and assign a reason for the repeated emphasis.

Section IV.

Give an analysis of the Catechism and Confirmation Services. What preparation for Confirmation is pointed out at the end of the Baptism Service? What apostolical authority is there for Confirmation? Why is it not deemed a sacrament in our Church?

Section V.

1. Explain the following passages from the Psalter:—
 "Thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing."
 "He that setteth not by himself."

"Thy loving correction shall make me great."

"Thou shalt prevent him with the blessings of goodness."

And the words and expressions "dearth," "a moth fretting a garment," "frowardly," "the stool of wickedness," "the wickedness of my heels," "purge me with hyssop."

Section VI.

Write down notes for a lesson to children on "devout behaviour at Church." You must instruct them in what they are to do at Church, and illustrate the directions of the Prayer Book by reference to the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles.

CHRISTMAS, 1863.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

1. Give an account, with dates, of the events in the history of the kingdom of Judah under its first four kings.
2. Write a list of the Prophetical Books, and state what is the probable date of each, and to what periods of history the prophecies chiefly refer.
3. The wars between the children of Jacob and the children of Esau till the fulfilment of the prophecy—"It shall come to pass...that thou shalt break his yoke from off thy neck." (Gen. xxvii. 40.)

Section II.

1. Give an account of the chief festivals of the Jews, and of the ceremonies on the great day of Expiation.
2. The Jewish laws relating to tenure of land, and a full account of any special provisions to secure their permanence.
3. The reforms introduced into the Temple Service in the time of King David, and the most important facts in the history of the general succession in the High Priesthood.

Section III.

1. Give an account of the Transfiguration. Is this event spoken of in any other part of the Bible, besides the Gospels?

2. Quote our Lord's sayings, as recorded by S. Mark, on the efficacy of prayer (xi. 22—26); the danger of riches (x. 23—27); humility (x. 42—45), (ix. 33—37); necessity of watchfulness (xiii. 33—37).

3. Give instances, as recorded by S. Mark, of our Lord's regard for the law (i. 44), (x. 3), (x. 19); of enlarged interpretation of its requirements (ii. 27, 28), (iii. 4), (x. 5—9); and of his reproof of those who misinterpreted it (vii. 1—13).

Section IV.

1. Quote the context of the words, "David, therefore, himself, calleth him Lord, and how is he then his Son?" and give the true answer to the question (xii. 37).

2. How did our Lord refute the Sadducees who denied the Resurrection of the Body? Enlarge the record of S. Mark from the parallel accounts given by S. Matthew and S. Luke (c. xii).

3. Mention instances, from S. Mark's Gospel, of the prominence given to S. Peter. How is this accounted for? (i. 16—30), (v. 37), (viii. 32, 33), (ix. 5), (x. 28), (xi. 21), (xiv. 29, 37, 54, 66—72), (xvi. 7).

Section V.

1. Explain the words—"Decapolis," "Syro-Phenician," "Ephphatha," "Hosanna," "Herodian," "The abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet,"

"Prætorium," "Corban," "The towns of Cæsarea-Philippi," "Golgotha."

2. Explain these words—"scrip," "charger," "an evil eye," to "savour," "halt," "twain," to "straw," "wist," "virtue" (in the sentence "knowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him"), "ado," "straitly."

Section VI.

Explain three of these passages:—

"For he that hath, to him shall be given: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath." (iv. 25.)

"He could do there no mighty work." (vi. 5.)

"He that is not against us is on our part." (ix. 40.)

"Every one shall be salted with fire." (ix. 50.)

"The Gospel must first be published among all nations." (xiii. 10.)

"The veil of the Temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom." (xv. 38.)

In each case you must give as much of the context as may be necessary; and you must make your explanations in the simplest possible manner, as if you had before you a class of children who had met with the passage in their daily reading of the Gospel.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Where in the Ten Commandments are we bid "honour God's holy Word?"

2. "The Lord thy God is a jealous God." What does this mean? Illustrate it by reference to the Old Testament history.

3. "The stranger that is within thy gates." What were the chief laws of the Jews with respect to "strangers?" In what sense do you understand this now?

Section II.

1. What do you mean by "I believe in the holy Catholic Church?"

2. What is meant by "a lively faith?" Illustrate your answer by quotations from the New Testament, properly explained.

Section III.

Explain all the historical allusions in the Venite—and all the expressions which children would not readily understand.

Section IV.

1. Quote the last verse of the Te Deum; and explain it in a form suited for children.

2. Explain, as for children, "devices of our own hearts," "there is no health in us," "a sober life," "subtilty," "the day-spring on high," "good counsels," "vain-glory."

Section V.

1. Show from the New Testament that Christians must confess their sins. To whom must they confess them, when, and in what spirit?

2. What prayers will you teach children to use in private? Write out prayers suitable for very young children, and for children about the age of 10 to 12.

Section VI.

Write out the heads of a lesson to children on a reverent behaviour in public worship, and when reading the Bible.

CHRISTMAS, 1863.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give the incidents of S. Paul's second journey.
2. What privileges of Roman citizens can you find in the history of the Acts of the Apostles? How were they acquired? What was a "colony?"
3. Explain these words and phrases, "they took knowledge of them" (iv. 13), to "suborn" (vi. 11), "gainsaying" (x. 29), "quarternion" (xii. 4), to "beckon" (xii. 17), "forty years suffered he their manners" (xiii. 18), "lewd fellows of the baser sort" (xvii. 5), to "wink at" (xvii. 30), the "deputy of Achaia" (xviii. 12), "them which used curious arts" (xix. 19), "robbers of churches" (xix. 37), "thou whited wall" (xxiii. 3).

Section II.

1. Give S. Paul's discourse at Athens, and explain his argument against Idolatry.
2. Relate what is told in the book of the Acts of the preaching of the Gospel to an Ethiopian. Is anything

known of the results of this man's conversion to Christianity?

3. In what way was it revealed to S. Peter that the Gentiles were admissible to the privileges of the Gospel? Under what obligations were the Gentile converts to the Jewish observances?

Section III.

ACTS XVII. 2—9.

“And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alledging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ. And some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few. But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an uproar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people. And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also, whom Jason hath received: and these all do contrary to the decrees of Caesar, saying that there is another king, *one* Jesus. And they troubled the people and the rulers of the city, when they heard these things. And when they had taken security of Jason, and of the other, they let them go.”

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a class of children: you must explain what might be a matter of difficulty to them in the substance or the form of words.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLES TO THE THESSALONIANS.

1. In what manner, and at what time, was the Gospel preached to the Thessalonians? How did they receive it? Why does S. Paul refer to these subjects in his Epistle?

2. Give some account of Timothy. What are the circumstances mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, which, compared with the expressions of the Epistle, give us the date of the 1st Epistle (Acts xviii. 14—16, xviii. 5), and the place from which it was written? (do. and I. iii. 1.)

3. What considerations should moderate the sorrow of Christians for the dead? (I. iv. 13—18) and give them comfort under persecution? (II. i. 6—10).

Section V.

1. Explain the precepts:—"Rejoice evermore," "pray without ceasing," "prove all things" (I. v.), "despise not prophecyings."

2. What are the characteristics of antichrist, and the departure from the faith before the "Day of the Lord?" Quote passages from the Gospels which were likely to make the early Christians expect our Lord's coming in their days. In what sense was this expectation a true one?

3. Illustrate from the Acts of the Apostles the following verse (II. iii. 8), also (I. ii. 9) "Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought; but wrought with labour and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you." What is the difference between "labour" and "travail?"

Section VI.

1. Quote, in the words of S. Paul in these Epistles, precepts about—diligence in worldly business (I. iv. 11—12) (II. iii. 12)—prayer for the spread of the Gospel (II. iii. 1)—steadfastness in the faith (I. iii. 11—13) (II. ii. 15—17).

2. “Let us who are of the day be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for an helmet, the hope of salvation” (I. v. 8). Quote the parallel passage in S. Paul’s Epistle to the Ephesians, where he describes the Christian armour, and show wherein lies the propriety of the imagery in its several parts.

3. In two places in these Epistles the Apostle refers to “the traditions which ye have been taught”—quote them. Explain the meaning of *tradition*. What is its technical meaning? In what respects do Protestants and Romanists differ in the value to be set on Ecclesiastical Traditions?

The Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. What portions of Holy Scripture are appointed to be read during the year, in the daily service of the Church? What changes were introduced in this respect at the Reformation?

2. Give a comparative account of the three creeds. When are they respectively appointed to be used?

Section II.

1. Give an analysis of the Baptism Service for children. In what respects does it differ from the service to be used in the case of adults?

2. Give an analysis of the Burial Service. Is it to be used in all cases? What ought to be the prevailing sentiment with Christians when thinking of the dead? Show that the apostolic directions on this subject are observed in our service.

Section III.

Give an account of the service for one of these days, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, *or* Ascension-Day.

Section IV.

1. What is the meaning of "collect," "litany," "sponsor," "eucharist," "commination," "incarnation," "annunciation," "purification," "catholic," "excommunication," "superstition"?

2. What are the origin and the object of the rite of Confirmation? What is meant by the "spirit of counsel and ghostly strength"? What difference is there between "ratify" and "confirm"?

Section V.

1. Relate the circumstances referred to in these verses of the 106th Psalm:—

“They angered him also at the waters of strife: so that he punished Moses for their sakes; because they provoked his spirit: so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips.”

Explain: “Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of the dove” (Ps. lxxviii. 13).

Are there any references in the Psalms to the resurrection of the body?

2. Explain these words: to ‘minish’ (cvii. 39); “Their heart is as fat as brawn” (cxix. 70); “I am become like a bottle in the smoke” (cxix. 83); “My soul is alway in my hand” (cxix. 109); “To lay to” the hand (cxix. 126); “The sun shall not burn thee by day, *neither the moon by night*” (cxxi. 6).

“The rod of the ungodly cometh not into the lot of the righteous: lest the righteous put their hand unto wickedness” (cxxxv. 3).

“I have ordained a lantern for mine Anointed” (cxxxii. 18).

Section VI.

Write out the “Prayer for all conditions of men.” Make notes for a lesson upon it to your first class, noticing its history, its composition, and its grammar.

CHRISTMAS, 1864.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

1. What are the general physical features of the land of Palestine? Where are Mounts Hermon, Tabor, Carmel? and for what circumstances are they noted? (A small sketch map may be drawn.)

2. In the time of our Saviour, how was the Holy Land divided? and what were the portions respectively under Pontius Pilate, Herod Antipas, and Herod Philip?

3. Name the provinces of Asia Minor in the time of the Apostles, giving the chief towns, mountains, and rivers of each, their boundaries, and their situation with respect to each other by the points of the compass.

Section II.

1. Relate the Parables which are recorded in the Old Testament; and give the events to which they refer, with dates and names of persons engaged.

2. The political, social, and moral state of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, in the time of Hezekiah and Hoshea, with an account of the mixed population placed in Samaria by the King of Assyria.

3. Explain the customs to which reference is made in

these words from S. Luke's Gospel:—(1) "He executed the priest's office in the order of his course" (i. 8); (2) "They brought him to present him to the Lord" (ii. 22); (3) "Annas and Caiaphas being high priests" (iii. 2); (4) "He went into the synagogue, and stood up for to read" (iv. 16); (5) "Go show thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing" (v. 14); (6) "He marvelled that he had not first washed before dinner" (xi. 38).

Section III.

1. Compare S. Luke's account of the Sermon on the Mount with that given by S. Matthew; *or*, the genealogies of our Lord, as given by these two Evangelists—the chief points of difference are to be mentioned, and the accounts given for this variation.

2. Quote passages from the first half of S. Luke's Gospel, in which our Lord commends, (1) humility, (2) forgiveness of injuries, (3) self-denial, (4) liberality, (5) tenderness towards the erring, (6) importunity in prayer.

3. On what occasions did our Lord say these words?—

- (1) Can the blind lead the blind? (vi. 39.)
- (2) They that are whole, need not a physician. (v. 31.)
- (3) Wisdom is justified of all her children. (vii. 35.)
- (4) He that is not against us is for us. (ix. 50.)
- (5) Let the dead bury their dead. (ix. 60.)
- (6) Ye have taken away the key of knowledge. (xi. 52.)

Section IV.

1. Quote the first four verses of S. Luke's Gospel. What inferences may be drawn from them, as to (1) the origin of the Gospels, (2) the position of the writers (including S. Luke), (3) the relation of written to oral instruction?

2. Quote our Lord's testimony to the office of John the Baptist, and to his dignity, and explain it: also quote John the Baptist's testimony to our Lord. Why was our Lord baptized by John?

3. What were the occasions which gave rise to controversy between our Lord and the Pharisees, about the observance of the Sabbath? What are we to learn from them, as to the principles which should guide us in our observance of the Lord's Day?

Section V.

1. Where are these places:—Bethel, Ramah, Bethlehem, Beersheba, Capernaum, Cæsarea Philippi, and Gadara? Mention the incidents of the Gospel history connected with the last three, succinctly.

2. Relate the miracle of our Lord in which the legion of devils was cast out into the herd of swine. What are we to learn from this latter event? Your answer must be suitable for the explanation of the passage to a class of children.

Section VI.

Write out the Parable of the foolish rich man (xii. 15—21). Make notes upon it, as for a lesson to a class, quoting other sayings of our Lord and his Apostles on the sin of "covetousness." Illustrate the succeeding phrase (Take no THOUGHT . . .) by the use of the word *thought* in other places,

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Quote the three things promised in baptism. Explain the meaning of any words in your answer which would not be readily understood by children, and show, by quotations from the New Testament, that every Christian is bound to these things.

2. Explain fully, as for children, all that may be included under the prohibition "to take the name of God in vain."

Section II.

1. What is meant by the article of the Creed, "He descended into hell"? How can it be said that our Lord was "three days and three nights in the heart of the earth"? (S. Matt. xii. 40.)

2. Explain the words spoken of the Son of God, "Who hath redeemed me, *and all mankind.*" Give the full and exact meaning of "redemption," and show how it differs from "sanctification." (This to be done in the simplest possible terms.)

Section III.

Write out the *Benedictus*, and make notes on it of explanations suitable for a class in a school.

Section IV.

1. What is the meaning of this verse in the Magnificat: "He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away"? What is the grammatical construction of the verse, "He hath

scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts"? and what does it mean?

2. Quote the Collect for Peace at Morning Prayer, beginning "O God, who art the author of peace and lover of concord." Explain clearly the meaning of the two sentences immediately following. Who are the "enemies" here intended? In what sense is this Collect always a suitable prayer?

Section V.

1. Quote precepts of Scripture which bid us meet together in public worship; pray for all in authority; and make contributions for works of charity. How does our Church provide for all these injunctions? How do we carry out the assertion "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation"? What kind of confession is here intended?

2. What parts of our morning and evening service are strictly *praise*? What is the meaning of "*To set forth His most worthy praise*"? Explain, in a form suitable for children, "*Whoso offereth thanks and praise he honoureth me.*"

Section VI.

Write out notes for a lesson to children on "Prayer," its objects, illustrated by the practice of our Saviour; its manner, by the Prayer Book; its results, viz., how we may expect our prayers to be answered.

CHRISTMAS, 1864.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What was the office of "Captain of the Temple" (Acts iv. 1)? Was there any reason why he should have had a prominent part in these proceedings?

2. What was the controversy which was settled in the Council of Apostles at Jerusalem (xv.)? How did the question arise? How was the direction observed in the case (1) of Timothy, (2) of Titus?

3. Give a brief abstract of S. Stephen's speech. Whence is taken the passage quoted from the Prophets? In what respects does it differ from the words of the Old Testament? What was the "tabernacle of witness"? Why was it so called?

Section II.

1. Give an account of Felix. Was there any special reason why he should wish to show favour to the Jews? What indications are there in the Acts of the Apostles of different classes of Roman governors with different titles?

2. Illustrate from the Acts of the Apostles the importance always attached to the resurrection of Christ as declaring our Lord to be the Son of God (Rom. i. 4).

3. Collect all that is said in the Acts of the Apostles of the growth of the Church in Ephesus. What more do we know about it from the Epistles or the Apocalypse?

Section III.

ACTS XVIII. 1—6.

“After those things, Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth, and found there a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla; (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome:) and came unto them. And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought: for by their occupation they were tent-makers. And he reasoned in the synagogue every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks. And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. And when they opposed themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, ‘Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean; from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles.’”

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a class of children: you must explain what might be a matter of difficulty to them in the substance or in the form of words.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLES TO TIMOTHY AND TITUS.

1. Where and when was the First Epistle to Timothy probably written? Give reasons for your answer. What is known of Hymenæus and Alexander?

2. What is meant by “fables and endless genealogies”

(1 Tim. iv. 14); "oppositions of science" (vi. 20); "bodily exercise" (1 Tim. iv. 8); "the gift that was given thee by prophecy" (1 Tim. iv. 14)? What is the "honour" due to widows, and "double honour" to elders? Quote the passages.

3. What rules does S. Paul give about intercessory prayer (1 Tim. ii.); about the offices of "bishop" and "deacon" (iii.); of widows and elders (v.)?

Section V.

1. When were the Second Epistle to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus probably written? Give reasons for your answer.

2. What is known of Phygellus, Hermogenes, Onesiphorus, Philetus, Demas, Tychicus, Linus?

3. How does S. Paul describe those who should hereafter subvert the Faith? Quote the words, and explain peculiarities of expression.

Section VI.

1. Quote all the passages in these Epistles where mention is made of "the Scriptures." Did they include Scriptures of the New Testament? If so, how much of them?

2. Explain these passages: "to ordain elders in every city;" "who subvert whole houses;" "a man that is an heretic after the first and second admonition reject, knowing that he that is such is subverted and sinneth, being condemned of himself" (Titus).

3. Give an analysis of the Epistle to Titus; *or*

Describe the general features of the three Pastoral Epistles.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. From whence was the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer translated, or adopted? Quote some instances where it differs from King James's version.

2. What changes have taken place in our Communion Office since the accession of Edward VI. ?

Section II.

1. Give an account of the Service for the Visitation of the Sick.

2. Select expressions from the Litany which children might misunderstand, or not understand at all, and explain them.

Section III.

Give an analysis of the Catechism, and quote words and phrases which would require special explanations.

Section IV.

1. What is the meaning of "church militant," "to minister justice indifferently," "an hinderer or slanderer of His Word," "ghostly counsel," "which we most grievously have committed"? Explain fully the words *sacrifice*, *oblation*, and *satisfaction*.

2. What is the object of the "seasons of Lent and Advent"? Prove your answer to be correct by quotations from the Prayer Book, or by reference to the character of the services. What examples are there of fasts in Scripture? What precepts on the subject in the

New Testament? Are they of universal obligation? What is S. Paul's doctrine on this subject?

Section V.

Your answers to either of these questions to be simple, and intelligible to children.

1. Explain these sentences in the Psalms:—Ps. xxxvi. 1, "My heart sheweth me the wickedness of the ungodly"; Ps. xxxvi. 9, "With thee is the well of life, and in thy light shall we see light"; Ps. xxxix. 4, "My heart was hot within me, and while I was thus musing, the fire kindled"; Ps. xl. 8, "Sacrifice and meat offering thou wouldest not, but mine ears hast thou opened."

2. Explain these sentences in the Psalms:—"They turned their backs and fell away like their forefathers, starting aside like a broken bow," Ps. lxxviii. 58; "I have said, ye are gods," Ps. lxxxii. 6; "They will go from strength to strength," Ps. lxxxiv. 7; "Mine horn shall be exalted, like the horn of an unicorn," Ps. xcii. 9.

Section VI.

How would you explain to children the vindictive imprecations in the Psalms, and the exultation over the downfall of enemies? Quote the Christian precepts and the prayers in the Litany which clash with these expressions in their primary meaning. Is there any instance of our Lord inflicting punishment? Why, and when?

CHRISTMAS, 1865.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. LUKE.)

Section I.

1. Quote some of the prophetic blessings pronounced by Jacob on his sons, and show how they were fulfilled.
2. Draw a map of the Holy Land divided according to Tribes, or describe in words this division.
3. With what foreign nations did the Jews mostly come in contact? In their departure from the Mosaic Law, what were the principal charges made against them by the Prophets? Give instances at different periods of the history.

Section II.

1. The great festivals of the Jews. A particular account of the Passover, and of the Sacrificial rites. Point out the particulars in which these rites were typical. What is a "type"? What is an "allegory"?
2. The succession of the Kings of Judah, and the chief foreign wars in which they were engaged.
3. Explain these sayings: (1) "On the third day I shall be perfected" (xiii. 32); (2) "The resurrection of the Just" (xiv. 14); (3) "If the salt has lost his

savour, wherewith shall it be seasoned"? (xiv. 34); (4) "He that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much" (xvi. 10); (5) "Whosoever the body is, there will the eagles be gathered together" (xvii. 37); (6) "In your patience possess ye your souls" (xxi. 19).

Section III.

1. Of what was our Lord accused before the High Priests? What law of the Jews was meant in the assertion, "By our law he ought to die"? What charge was made against him before Pilate? From a comparison of the accounts in the four Gospels, what was the most probable order of events in our Lord's trial?

2. Quote the words of our Lord which relate to these duties: (1) Mutual forgiveness. (2) Avoiding offence. (3) Paying tribute. (4) Vigilance. In each case mention the occasion on which the precepts were given.

3. On what occasion did our Lord say these words?—

- (1) Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. (xiii. 35.)
- (2) Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased. (xiv. 2) (xviii. 14.)
- (3) Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. (xvi. 13.)
- (4) Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. (xxi. 33.)
- (5) Say, we are unprofitable servants. (xvii. 10.)
- (6) Unto every one that hath shall be given. (xix. 27.)
- (7) This is your hour and the power of darkness. (xxii. 53.)

Section IV.

1. What are the evidences of our Lord's Resurrection?
2. What were the tenets of the Sadducees? How

did our Lord answer their question about the resurrection of the dead? Quote and explain his argument, showing that Moses taught the doctrine of resurrection.

3. "David therefore calleth him Lord, and how is he then his son"? Explain this. How ought it to have been answered? Why did not the Scribes answer it?

4. "By what authority doest thou these things"? What prompted this question? Why did our Lord not answer it?

Section V.

1. Explain: to "cumber" (xiii. 7); to "wax" (xiii. 16); "Straightway" (xiv. 5); to "prove" oxen (xiv. 19); an "ambassage" (xiv. 32); a "tittle" (xvi. 17); a man's "stuff" (xvii. 31); a "scrip" (xxii. 36); a "spirit of infirmity" (xiii. 11); to "have worship" (xiv. 10); "The Kingdom of God cometh not *with observation*" (xvii. 20).

2. What are we to learn from the Parable of the importunate Widow and the unjust Judge (xviii.)? Quote precepts of our Lord which teach the same truth. Is the object of prayer to inform God of your wants? If not, what is its object?

Section VI.

Explain, as for children, one of these Parables: the grain of mustard seed (xiii. 18, 19); the hidden leaven (xiii. 21); the unjust Steward (xvi. 1—12); the rich man and Lazarus (xvi.); the ten pieces of money distributed among the ten servants (xix. 12—27).

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. What is the authority for requiring sponsors in baptism? On what authority does the Church require infants to be baptized?

2. Quote the explanation of the Lord's Prayer, and show how the explanation corresponds to the words of the Prayer.

Section II.

1. What are we made in Baptism? Quote from the New Testament to show the truth of the answer.

2. Relate the Institution of the Lord's Supper. What are the benefits of which we are partakers thereby? Show your answer to be correct by quotation from the New Testament.

Section III.

Analyse the Te Deum into its main divisions. Write it out as far as the words "We therefore pray thee"; and give references to the Scriptures to show the agreement of this Hymn with Divine teaching.

Section IV.

1. What is a *Litany*? Give an account of our Litany, pointing out its different parts. When is it to be used in Church?

2. For what purposes do we "assemble and meet together"? Show that all these purposes are provided for in our Service.

Section V.

1. Why should we pray to be delivered from sudden death? What is meant by the prayer that the magistrate may "maintain truth"?

"And show it accordingly": quote the context, and explain what is meant.

2. Quote one of the prayers for the Queen in the Holy Communion Office. Explain any terms that children might not understand. Show that all the expressions are justified by Scriptural authority.

Section VI.

Write out the Confession of Sins, and make such notes on it as a class of very young children would require.

CHRISTMAS, 1865.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give a sketch of the History of Damascus from the earliest times, as far as it can be collected from the Bible.

2. Who first preached the Gospel in Samaria? How were the boundaries of the Church subsequently enlarged, and in what order?

3. Who were the successive Governors of Judea mentioned in the New Testament? What office did Claudius Lysias hold? What is known of the history of Agrippa?

Section II.

1. A full account of the disturbances at Ephesus, their origin, and result. Explain clearly what was the occupation of Demetrius; also the meaning of these expressions:—"The City of Ephesus is a worshipper of the great Goddess Diana"; "The Image that fell down from Jupiter"; "Robbers of Churches"; "Deputies"; "Town Clerk"; "Shrines."

2. Give an account of the origin of the office

of Deacon, and the mode of appointment of Deacons. Why are they so called? What is meant by "Serving tables"? Who were the first Deacons? What were their duties?

3. Contrast the arguments used by the Apostles when addressing Jews and Gentiles respectively. What is the meaning of "Gentile," "Grecian," "Proselyte," "One that feareth God" (in its technical sense)? What was Cornelius in religion before his conversion to Christianity?

Section III.

ACTS xv. 14—21.

"Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for His name. And to this agree the words of the Prophets; as it is written, "After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom My name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things." Known unto God are all His works from the beginning of the world. Wherefore my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God: but that we write unto them, that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood. For Moses of old time hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every Sabbath day."

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a first class; you are to put down *all* the explanations which you suppose would be *necessary*.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. What different suppositions have been made about the authorship of this Epistle? Give the principal arguments for and against its Pauline origin.

2. Explain the arguments by which the following conclusion is established :—

“There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God.”

3. What is the nature of a “Testament”? What conclusions does the Apostle draw from it? What is the nature of a Covenant? Why was the Jewish dispensation called the *Old Covenant*? What are the terms of the New Covenant?

Section V.

1. What Institutions of the Old Covenant are mentioned in the Epistle to the Hebrews? What explanation is given of them? “Of which we cannot now speak particularly.” To what does this refer?

2. Give the definition of Faith (xi. 1) and explain it by a paraphrase. Give examples of faith in Enoch, Abraham, and Joseph. What is meant by the words, “By it the Elders obtained a good report”?

3. “Lest there be any fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his birth-right. For ye know how that afterward, when he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected; for he found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears.” (xii. 16, 17.)

Explain these verses.

Section VI.

1. What arguments for the Divinity of our Lord are found in the Epistle to the Hebrews?

2. Explain these passages (you are in each case to give the context):—

(ii. 16), "Verily He took not on Him the nature of angels." (x. 8), "Though He were a Son, yet learned He obedience." (viii. 4), "If He were on earth, He should not be a priest." (x. 26), "There remaineth no more sacrifice for sins." (xiii. 10), "We have an altar." (xii. 22), "Ye are come unto Mount Sion." (xiii. 15), "The fruit of our lips."

Section VII.

"Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. Women received their dead raised to life again, and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection. And others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings—yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented (of whom the world was not worthy); they wandered in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth." (xi. 33—38.)

Make notes on these verses necessary for the instruction of a pupil teacher therein.

Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. When was our Prayer Book issued in its present form? What previous changes had been made? What objections to the Services, as they now stand, have been made; and considered by authority?

2. What translations of the Bible into English existed before the authorized version? Are there any traces of these translations in our Prayer Book?

Section II.

1. Give an account of the service of Public Baptism of Infants. What parts of it are essential? How does the service of Baptism of Adults differ from that prescribed for Infants?

2. Give an analysis of the office for administration of Holy Communion.

Section III.

Write out the Magnificat, with notes for explanation of all passages in which children might find a difficulty.

Section IV.

1. Give the meaning and history of the words "Liturgy," "Sacrament," "Absolution," "Commination," "Godfather," "Creed," "Eucharist," "Chrism," "Bishop," "Priest," "The Ordinary."

2. How is the year divided ecclesiastically? How are the Moveable Feasts assigned in any particular year?

What is meant by "Old Christmas Day" in the Calendar?

Section V.

Your answers to either of these questions to be simple, and intelligible to children.

1. Explain these sentences in the Psalms:—"Thou tellest my flittings" (lvi. 8); "Let them fall away like water that runneth apace" (lviii. 6); "The children of men are deceitful upon the weights" (lxii. 9); "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove" (lxviii. 13); "Thou smitest the heads of leviathan in pieces" (lxxiv. 15); "He shall refrain the spirit of princes" (lxxvi. 12).

2. Explain these sentences of the Psalms:—"I am become like a pelican that is in the wilderness, and like an owl that is in the desert" (cii. 6); "The dew of thy birth is of the womb of the morning" (cx. 3); "The same stone which the builders refused is become the headstone in the corner" (cxviii. 22); "I am become like a bottle in the smoke" (cxix. 83); "They shall not be ashamed when they speak with their enemies in the gate" (cxxxvii. 6); "I have ordained a lantern for mine anointed" (cxxxii. 18).

Section VI.

Write out the Collect—"Blessed Lord, who hast caused all Holy Scripture to be written for our learning,
* * * * *," and explain it, as for children; and then make notes for a lesson to children, on the proper use to be made of the Bible, and the benefits to be expected therefrom.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. JOHN.)

Section I.

1. Give the chief events in the history of the Jewish nation from Joshua to Samuel.

2. The life of Hezekiah, and as much of the contemporary history of the surrounding nations as is needed to illustrate Jewish history.

3. A short sketch of the fortunes of the Jewish nation, from the captivity to the time of our Lord.

Section II.

1. The chief laws relating to the Priests and Levites, and the services of the Temple. When was the order of Succession to the High Priesthood changed? What were the reforms introduced by David? "Annas and Caiaphas being the High Priests" (St. Luke iii. 2). Explain this.

2. Quote passages from the Bible where the words "I have sinned" occur; and relate the circumstances under which they were uttered; state how this confession of sin was treated in each case, and account for this

difference of treatment, from the character of the men who made it.

3. In what respects does the Gospel of S. John differ from the other three Gospels? What events are recorded by S. John only? How is the character of S. John illustrated by the Gospel ascribed to him?

Section III.

1. What are the different senses assigned to the words "That the Scripture might be fulfilled"? Give instances of these quotations of the Old Testament in the Gospel of S. John, to illustrate your explanation.

2. Give quotations to illustrate these precepts: (1) That we must avoid hypocrisy. (2) That we must avoid covetousness. (3) That we must be ready for the coming of our Lord. (4) That we must not give offence. (5) That we must be earnest in prayer. (6) That we must submit to the civil power.

3. Give the context of these passages and explain them:—

- (1) He must increase, but I must decrease. (iii. 30.)
- (2) When Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence He is. (vii. 27.)
- (3) Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods? (x. 34.)
- (4) He that eateth bread with Me, hath lifted up his heel against Me. (xiii. 18.)
- (5) Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word is truth. (xvii. 17.)
- (6) Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed. (xx. 29.)

Section IV.

1. Relate the healing of the man who was born blind; and give the substance of the argument addressed by our Lord to the unbelieving Pharisees on that occasion.

2. What was our Lord's teaching as to the observance of the Sabbath? Illustrate it by the different occasions on which objection was taken to it by the Jews.

3. In what sense is Christ the Light of the world—the Door of the sheepfold—the Good Shepherd—the Lamb of God—and a King? Quote the passages where He asserts these things of Himself, and explain them clearly as for children.

Section V.

1. Explain: "of His fulness have all we received, and grace for grace" (i. 16); "after the manner of the purifying of the Jews" (ii. 6); "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him" (iii. 34); "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain" (iv. 20); "He that eateth of this bread shall live for ever" (vi. 58); "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" (vii. 15); "Will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles?" (vii. 35); "Before Abraham was, I am" (viii. 58).

2. Explain: "He that hateth his life in this world, shall keep it unto life eternal" (xii. 25), "and I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me" (xii. 32); "In my Father's house are many mansions" (xiv. 2).

What does our Lord say should be the office of the

Comforter? (xvi). Give an explanation of the words quoted.

Explain: "I pray not for the world" (xvii. 9).
Quote the last verse of S. John's Gospel, and explain it.

Section VI.

Write notes for a lesson to children on *one* of these portions of the Gospel:—

Our Lord's interview with the woman of Samaria;

or,

The miraculous feeding of the Five Thousand; *or,*

The raising of Lazarus.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. "What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then *for* you"? Give the answer to this. Explain the meaning of *for*. Explain fully the answer, with appropriate quotations from Scripture.

2. Give the summary of things "chiefly learned" in the Creed, and explain fully the meaning of all the technical words introduced.

Section II.

1. Give the summary or interpretation of the first four Commandments in the Catechism. Where are we taught in those Commandments to "worship" God, to "honour his holy word, to call upon him, and to serve him"? Explain this fully.

2. "Thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace." Prove the correctness of this statement from Scripture. What is *grace*?

Section III.

Write out the General Confession of Sin, giving all the explanations of words or phrases that children might require.

Section IV.

1. Write the order of the parts of Evening Prayer. In what respects does it differ from the order of Morning Prayer?

2. What was the origin of Litanies? Explain the true meaning in our Litany of "Father, *of* heaven"; "*crafts and assaults*"; "*privy conspiracy*"; "succour,

help and comfort all that are in danger, necessity, and *tribulation*," (distribute the verbs to their several objects, and give the derivation and meaning of "*tribulation*"); "by the *providence* of thy goodness." Comment on the use of the word *providence* in this place, and generally.

Section V.

1. What are the "Occasional Prayers"? Which of them are said constantly?

In the prayer for Parliament, what is the true meaning of "religious and gracious"? What is the difference between "religion" and "piety"?

At the end of the prayer "for all conditions of men," we read "for Jesus Christ his sake." Explain this.

2. What is the difference between "Fast" and "Festival"? What are the times when Fasting is recommended in the Book of Common Prayer? What is the object of the "Ember Weeks"? What texts of the New Testament are quoted in support of the opinion that "Fasting" is an ordinary "Christian duty"? What services have we for times of humiliation?

Section VI.

"Almighty God, who hast given thine only Son to be unto us both a sacrifice for sin, and also an ensample of godly life; Give us grace that we may always most thankfully receive that his inestimable benefit, and also daily endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of his most holy life; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord."

Make notes for a lesson on this Collect, noticing any peculiarities or difficulties of construction or form of words, and illustrating the ideas by simple quotations from the New Testament.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

Section I.

1. Give an account of S. Paul's second journey; and draw a map of it.

2. What is known of the Apostle S. John after our Lord's ascension?

3. What was the form of government in these different places and countries, in the time of the Apostle?—Judæa, Achaia, Ephesus, Cyprus, Philippi, Athens. What is meant by "the province," in the expression "When Festus was come into the province"? (xxv. 1).

Section II.

1. Give a brief outline of S. Stephen's defence before the Council (Acts vii.), explaining places that seem to require it.

2. What are the customs referred to in these words?—

"It is an unlawful thing for a Jew to keep company,

or come unto one of another nation," (x. 28). "Having shorn his head in Cenchrea: for he had a vow," (xviii. 18). "Which made silver shrines for Diana," (xix. 24). "The days of unleavened bread," (xx. 6). "To signify the accomplishment of the days of purification," (xxi. 26). "To be examined by scourging," (xxii. 24). "Sailing was now dangerous, because the fast was now already past," (xxvii. 9).

3. Explain the argument in this verse, (xiii. 34), "As concerning that He raised Him up from the dead, now no more to return to corruption, He said on this wise, I will give you the sure mercies of David."

Give the substance of S. Paul's address at Antioch in Pisidia.

Section III.

ACTS XI. 19—26.

"Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only. And some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, which when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus. And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord. Then tidings of these things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem: and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch. Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith: and much people was added unto the Lord. Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul:

And when he had found him, he brought him unto Antioch. And it came to pass, that a whole year they assembled themselves with the church, and taught much people. And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch."

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a first class; you are to put down *all* the explanations which you suppose would be *necessary*.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

Give the internal evidence, combined with the history of S. Paul in the Acts of the Apostles, which points out very conclusively the date of this Epistle; and the place from which it was written.

Section V.

1. What were the special difficulties under which the Church at Rome was labouring, which caused S. Paul to write this Epistle?

2. Give an analysis of the Epistle. What special reasons may have prompted the Apostle to enlarge the "parenthetical part"? (ix—xi.)

3. Set forth clearly the arguments by which S. Paul establishes the conclusion—"Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law."

Section VI.

1. In what sense is Abraham the father of all true Christians? Establish this clearly, and support it by quotations from our Lord's own discourses.

2. What were the privileges of the Jews? What is

their position now? What does S. Paul say of their future destiny?

3. What are the directions given as to respecting the scruples of others, even in things indifferent? Give S. Paul's reasons and conclusions. Would there be any occasions on which this would specially be instructive to a school teacher?

Section VII.

Explain in a style suited to pupil teachers, or a first class in a school, these passages (give the context in each case):

"There is no respect of persons with God." (ii. 11.)

"The law worketh wrath." (iv. 15.)

"So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." (viii. 8.)

"The creature was made subject to vanity." (viii. 20.)

"Ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake." (xiii. 5.)

What was "The mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest"? (xvi. 25, 26.)

Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. What was the custom as to reading Lessons from the Bible before the Reformation? Give an account of the method now prescribed for reading the Scriptures in the Daily Service of the Church. Some parts of the Bible are not read: Why not?

2. Give a short account of the different changes in the Liturgy of the Church; and mention particularly any changes of importance resulting from the Hampton Court conference, *temp.* James I.

Section II.

1. Describe the course of special instruction which the Book of Common Prayer prescribes during the ecclesiastical year.

2. In what sense is the word "Sacrament" used in the Church of England? Mention other uses of it. Quote the Catechism and Article XXV. In what particulars do the additional Sacraments of the Roman Church fail to satisfy the limitations which are mentioned in the definition of "Sacrament" by the Church of England?

Section III.

Write out the Benedictus, with notes for explanation of all passages in which children might find a difficulty.

Point out its appropriate character in the position

in which it is placed, after the reading of the Gospel History.

Is it taken from the authorized version of the Bible?

Section IV.

In the Creed of S. Athanasius, explain the meaning of these words:—"confusion of substance," "incomprehensible," "subsisting," "proceeding," "not made nor created," point out the difference of the two words; "as touching," "Incarnation," "He is not two, but one Christ."

What is the history of this Creed?

Section V.

Your answers to either of these questions to be simple, and intelligible to children.

1. Explain these sentences in the Psalms:—"Seek after leasing" (iv. 2); "The Lord alloweth the righteous" (xi. 6); "The wickedness of my heels compasseth me" (xlix. 5); "That thou mightest be justified in thy saying (li. 4); "Consume away like a snail" (lviii. 7); "Shall thine enemies be found liars unto thee" (lxvi. 2); and the words "runagate," "fain," "travail."

2. Explain these sentences of the Psalms:—"As a tale that is told" (xc. 9); "Until righteousness turn again unto judgment" (xciv. 15); "The headstone in the corner (cxviii. 22); "The rod of the ungodly cometh not into the lot of the righteous" (cxxv. 3); "Mine eyes prevent the night watches" (cxix. 148); "Mine enemies cast me in the teeth" (xlii. 12); "I truly am set in the plague" (xxxviii. 17).

“Endue thy ministers with righteousness;” “Endue her plenteously with heavenly gifts.” Explain the two meanings of Endue, and account for them.

Section VI.

Write out the heads of a lesson to children on devout behaviour in Church, pointing out, in Morning Service, the part assigned to the members of the congregation, and explaining the difference between prayer, praise, and instruction.

CHRISTMAS, 1867.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. MATTHEW.)

Section I.

1. A life of Jacob, with an estimate of his character.
2. The events of David's reign from the death of Saul—particularly an account of his civil, military, and ecclesiastical administrations.
3. The relations of the Jewish nation with Egypt, from the end of the reign of David till the final overthrow of the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Section II.

1. What were the Laws referred to (1) by our Lord when speaking of the shewbread (xii. 4); (2) by the Sadducees, when proposing their difficulty about the Resurrection? (xxii. 23). Illustrate these Laws from the Old Testament History.
2. Give instances from the Psalms, the Prophets, and S. Matthew's Gospel of the comparison between the Lord's people and a vine, or vineyard, and explain its fitness.
3. What was probably the original design of S. Matthew's Gospel? How can this be shown from

internal evidence? What peculiarities distinguish it from the other Gospels? Why is the Sermon on the Mount given by him at greater length?

Section III.

1. What was the "sign of the prophet Jonas"? (xvi. 4, xii. 39—41.) What does the history of Jonah chiefly teach us? What references are there to any other of the minor prophets in S. Matthew's Gospel? Quote them.

2. Give some account of Decapolis, Capernaum, Nazareth, Ramoth Gilead, Tyre and Sidon, Chorazin, Bethsaida, Nineveh, Shechem, or Samaria—(not more than *four* of them.)

3. What were the prevailing errors in the teaching of the Jewish doctors on these subjects?—

(1) Retaliation. (v. 38, 39.)

(2) Confirmation by oath. (v. 33—37,) (xxiii. 16—22)

(3) Seeming righteousness. (vi. 1—6) (xxiii. 23—28.)

(4) Observance of the Sabbath. (xii. 1—13.)

Quote, as much as possible in the words of the Lord, His refutation or correction of these errors, as recorded by S. Matthew.

Section IV.

1. What conclusions have been drawn as to the date and original language of S. Matthew's Gospel? What was the language spoken in the time of our Lord in Palestine? What arguments have been lately given for supposing that He spoke Greek? You must give full reasons for your replies to these questions.

2. In what particulars does the account of the Sermon on the Mount in S. Matthew's Gospel differ from the account in S. Luke? Give an analysis of the discourse as related by S. Matthew.

3. Relate the healing of the Centurion's servant (viii. 5—13). How was this Centurion's faith proved to be so great? Give other instances in which our Lord commended the faith of those who sought Him.

Section V.

1. Give the connection and a clear explanation of the following passages :—

“Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.” (vi. 34).

“Let the dead bury their dead.” (viii. 22).

“No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment.” (ix. 16).

“I came not to send peace, but a sword.” (x. 34).

“By thy words thou shalt be justified.” (xii. 37).

“Whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath.” (xiii. 12).

“I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven.” (xvi. 19).

“Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things.” (xxi. 27).

2. Explain and illustrate the Lord's argument about the Resurrection; and quote prophecies of the destruction of Jerusalem, and state how they were fulfilled.

Section VI.

Write notes for a lesson to children on *one* of these portions of the Gospel :—

The Parable of the Sower. (xiii.)

The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. (xxv.)

The trial of our Lord before Pontius Pilate. (xxvii.)

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Why are the sponsors in baptism called "*God-father*" and "*Godmother*"? What is meant by being "called to a state of salvation"? How are we to "continue in the same"? Illustrate your answers by quotations from the Lord's words in the Gospel.

2. Which of the Articles of the Apostles' Creed would you select as requiring the most special explanation when children are being taught it? Write them down, with the explanations you would give, in the simplest language.

Section II.

1. Write down the Second Commandment, with such explanations and illustrations as you would think necessary to give to a class of children preparing for secular examination in the IVth Standard.

2. Write a short memorandum of illustrations from the Bible, to be used in enforcing the duty prescribed in the Fifth Commandment, so as to give the full meaning of "honouring parents" as it is expanded in the "duty towards your neighbour."

Section III.

Explain these words:—"Hallowed," "ghostly," "trespass," "temptation," "*generally* necessary," "pledge," "steadfastly," "repent," "sacrifice," "worship." Quote in each case some passage from the Catechism where these words occur. Show that your explanation includes these passages.

The value of your answer depends on (1) its fitness for the instruction of children; (2) on the reasons you give for your explanations, which may be taken as tests of your own knowledge.

Section IV.

1. Give a short analysis of the "Te Deum."
2. Quote the prayer "for the Clergy and People," and illustrate it by quotations from Scripture.
3. Explain these words, which occur in the Morning Service:—"Dissemble," "device," "absolution," "unfeignedly," "the provocation," "vouchsafe," "thy governance," "replenish," "endue," "expedient."

Mention the places where they occur.

Section V.

1. Compare the Magnificat with Hannah's Song of Thanksgiving (1 Samuel ii.)
2. Write down the Second Collect at Evening Prayer, "for peace." Explain any words or phrases in it which a child might not readily understand. Justify the expressions of this prayer by quotations from Scripture.

Section VI.

1. To whom are the prayers of the Litany addressed after the Invocation of the Trinity? Prove your answer to be correct by internal evidence. What is meant by "Deal not with us *after* our sins"? "*Assist* our prayers"? What is meant by praying that the magistrates may "maintain truth"? Why should we pray that our "ignorances" may be forgiven?

2. "O Lord, we beseech Thee, absolve Thy people from their offences; that through Thy bountiful goodness we may all be delivered from the bands of those sins which by our frailty we have committed. Grant this, O heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen."

Make notes for a lesson on this Collect. Explain, as for children, how sin committed disables the sinner; and the connection between *absolve* and *bands*.

CHRISTMAS, 1867.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

Section I.

1. Give an account of S. Paul's conversion, bringing in all the facts mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and in the Epistles.

2. How many general persecutions of the early Church are mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles? Give their dates; the origin and the issue of each.

3. Enumerate all the Rulers of the Holy Land mentioned in the New Testament from the birth of our Lord, and explain the changes which the government underwent so far as it is illustrated by the New Testament.

Section II.

1. What traces of Orders of Ministers, Sacraments, and Church Government, are found in this book?

2. What were the arguments used on each side of the question, Whether Gentile converts should conform to

the Mosaic Law? How was the question decided? and on what grounds?

3. Account for the hatred shown by the multitude at Jerusalem to S. Paul (chap. xxii.) Show that the same cause led the "people" to clamour for the Lord's crucifixion.

Section III.

ACTS xxi. 20—24.

"And when they heard it, they glorified the Lord, and said unto him, Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law: And they are informed of thee, that thou teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs. What is it therefore? the multitude must needs come together: for they will hear that thou art come. Do therefore this that we say to thee: We have four men which have a vow on them; Them take, and purify thyself with them, and be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads: and all may know that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law."

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a first class; you are to put down *all* the explanations which you suppose would be *necessary*.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLES TO THE CORINTHIANS.

How are the dates of these Epistles fixed? From whence were they probably written? What connection

is there between them? Give your reasons for your answers to these questions fully.

Section V.

1. Mention the chief questions discussed by S. Paul in the First Epistle.

2. Give an analysis of the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle, and explain the analogies or illustrations of the resurrection-body given by S. Paul, showing their fitness.

3. How does S. Paul argue about things "indifferent"? What is meant by "expedient"? Illustrate the use of the word from the Epistle, and from S. Paul's own life and actions.

Section VI.

1. Relate all that is said of Titus in the 2nd Epistle, and enlarge your account from other parts of the New Testament.

2. Place in clear order the different arguments used by S. Paul to induce a tolerant and charitable spirit in the Corinthians.

3. To what end does S. Paul in the 2nd Epistle enumerate his own sufferings (chap. xi.) and revelations (xii.)? Quote as much as you can, and give the actual occurrences referred to.

Section VII.

Explain in a style suited to pupil teachers, or a first class in a school, these passages (give the context in each case) :—

- “The Kingdom of God is not in word, but in power.” (1 Cor. iv. 20.)
- “Though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more.” (1 Cor. ix. 19.)
- “Covet earnestly the best gifts: and yet show I unto you a more excellent way.” (1 Cor. xii. 31.)
- “He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.” (2 Cor. v. 21.)
- “He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.” (2 Cor. x. 17.)
- “We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth.” (2 Cor. xiii. 8.)

Book of Common Prayer.

Section

1. What are the chief parts of the Service for the Public Baptism of Infants? What are the (1) qualifications, and (2) responsibilities, of Sponsors?

2. What are the principal points of difference between the offices of Baptism for Infants and Adults? Why is it "certain by God's word" that baptized children dying before they commit actual sin are undoubtedly saved? On what grounds have scruples been felt about the use of the Cross in Baptism? How are they met?

Section II.

1. Give an analysis of the office for the administration of Holy Communion.

2. What is said in the office of administration of Holy Communion of the proper qualification of Communicants? What are the arguments used to induce men to come to this Sacrament? What are the great Festivals for which proper prefaces are provided? What are the benefits of which we are partakers?

Section III.

Are there any traces of "Confirmation" in the New Testament? What is the object of this ordinance? Who are the proper recipients of its benefits? What is required of them? How is the benefit conferred? What are the "manifold gifts of grace" specified in the prayer offered by the Bishop? Explain them as you would to Candidates for Confirmation from your School.

Section IV.

Explain these words which occur in the Psalms: to *whet* (lxiv. 3); to *rid* (lxxi. 1); thy saving health

(lxxvii. 2); to *refrain* (verb active) (lxxvi. 12); to *cleave* unto (lxxviii. 9); *noisome*; *wroth* and *wrath*; to *knit* the heart (lxxxvi. 11); the *stool* of wickedness (xciv. 20); *froward*; a "*proud look and high stomach*," illustrate this from Shakespeare: to *wax* old (cii. 26).

Section V.

Your answers to *either* of these questions to be simple and intelligible to children.

1. Explain these passages from the Psalms: "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe" (lx. 8), (cviii. 9); "That they may be a portion for foxes" (lxiii. 11); "When the Almighty scattered kings for their sake, then were they as white as snow in Salmon" (lxviii. 14); "I am become as it were a monster unto many" (lxxi. 6); "Dear shall their blood be in his sight" (lxxii. 14); "We see not our tokens, there is not one prophet more" (lxxiv. 10); "Set not up your horn on high" (lxxv. 6); "So man did eat angels' food, *for* he sent them meat enough" (lxxviii. 26). Explain *for*.

2. Explain these sentences from the Psalms: "Thou that sittest upon the cherubims" (lxxx. 1); "They will go from strength to strength" (lxxxiv. 7); "All my fresh springs shall be in Thee" (lxxxvii. 7); "Thou punishedst their own inventions" (xcix. 8); "He sent leanness withal into their soul" (cvi. 15); "My soul gaspeth unto thee as a thirsty land" (cxliii. 6).

Section VI.

Write out the heads of a lesson to children on the Church Seasons of the Year, showing how the events of the Saviour's Life, and the chief features of his Teaching, are brought annually before the people; and how the Church intends these seasons to be made beneficial to our spiritual progress.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. MARK.)

Section I.

1. A life of Joseph, mentioning any notices of him that occur in the New Testament.
2. Point out, from internal evidence, some of the Psalms which were not written by David.
3. Give an account, with the dates, of the successive invasions of Judæa, from the accession of Hezekiah to the fall of the monarchy under Zedekiah.

Section II.

1. Assign dates, and contemporary events, to the four greater Prophets. Give in each case the reasons for your decision.
2. Which Apostle is generally connected by tradition with the authorship of S. Mark's Gospel? What reasons can be given in support of this tradition?
3. Supposing Mark the Evangelist and John Mark to be the same person; state what particulars either from the Bible or from other sources you know about his life.

Section III.

1. "Have ye never read what David did, when he had need?" (ii. 25.) Relate the circumstance here referred to. What confusion is there as to the name of any one concerned in it?

2. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," (ii. 27.) Write out the verse which immediately follows, and state what you gather from this and other passages in the Gospel to have been our Lord's teaching with respect to the Sabbath.

3. To whom is S. Mark's Gospel supposed to be addressed? Give reasons for your answer. Name any characteristic peculiarities in its style.

Section IV.

1. Give some account of the opinions of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Herodians; and illustrate them by their conversations with our Lord as recorded in S. Mark's Gospel.

2. Mention any passages in the Psalms and Prophets to which reference is made in S. Mark's Gospel. State in each case the connection in which the passage is referred to, and the Psalm or Prophet from which it is taken.

3. Mention any circumstances which are recorded only by S. Mark. Write out one of them at full length.

Section V.

1. Give some account of any four of the following:—Bethany, Bethsaida, Cæsarea Philippi, Capernaum, Cyrene, Decapolis, Gadara, Gethsemane, Idumæa, Jericho, Samaria, Tyre.

2. "He that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath." (iv. 25.)

"It is Corban." (vii. 11.)

"Get thee behind me, Satan: for thou savourest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men." (viii. 33.)

"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." (ix. 24.)

"Sleep on now, and take your rest: it is enough, the hour is come." * * * Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand." (xiv. 41, 42.)

Explain these passages as you would to a first class of boys.

3. Give the names of the twelve Apostles according to S. Mark's version, stating shortly what you know of each.

Section VI.

Write notes for a lesson to children on *one* of these portions of the Gospel:—

The Transfiguration. (ix.)

The Vineyard let out to husbandmen. (xii.)

"He that is not against us is on our part." (ix. 40.)

Christ's entry into Jerusalem. (xi.)



Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. The Catechism begins with making the child declare the state of salvation into which he has been called; it then instructs him in the truths he is to believe; and lastly, in the Commandments he is to keep. Show that this is the proper order to be observed in teaching a child religious truths and duties.

2. In the Creed we say "*I believe*," in the Lord's Prayer we say "*Our Father*"; why is the singular number used when we profess our faith, and the plural number when we address petitions to God? Write notes of lessons on "*Humility*" and on "*Patience*," with special reference to the words "*Born of the Virgin Mary*," "*Suffered under Pontius Pilate*."

Section II.

1. "*I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt*," &c. What lessons does this preface to the Ten Commandments convey to a Christian child? Observe and distinguish between what is circumstantial merely to the Israelites in the Fourth Commandment, and what is of unchangeable moral obligation. Illustrate your answer with quotations from the New Testament.

2. Inasmuch as the Moral Law as explained in the New Testament bears to us a wider signification than it did to the Jews of old, show what Christian virtue each of the Ten Commandments specially inculcates.

3. Write, in simple language, with illustrations from Scripture, notes of a lesson on the sin of "*Coveting and desiring other men's goods*."

Section III.

The Church Catechism teaches us that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, (a) there is an outward part or sign; (b) there is an inward part or thing signified; (c) there are certain benefits whereof we are partakers thereby. State these three truths in the exact words of the Catechism, with Scripture proofs, and then add the explanations you consider necessary to render the same more intelligible to children whose age and attainments mark them for the fifth and sixth Standards in secular subjects.

Section IV.

1. State the Rubrics for the posture of the Minister and people, respectively, during the Morning Service, and show the reasonableness of those directions. Give the order for reading the various books of the Old Testament during the Christian year. For what days are proper psalms appointed? Name the prayers and collects addressed immediately to the Second Person in the Holy Trinity.

2. Quote, in order, the sentences at the commencement of the Service which seem designed (1) to prevent excessive dread of God's wrath, (2) to strengthen faith in God's mercy, (3) to inform the ignorant, (4) to rouse the negligent to repentance, (5) to reprove the formal worshipper.

3. Explain the following words and phrases, and mention the places where they occur in the Prayer Book:—*"Crafts and assaults of the devil"*; *"Subtilty of the devil"*; *"Blindness of heart"*; *"Fellowship of the Holy Ghost"*; *"Dissemble nor cloke them"*; *"Lighten our darkness"*; *"Lowliness of his hand-maiden"*; *"God of Sabaoth"*; *"Dew of Thy blessing"*; *"Godly, righteous, and sober life."*

Section V.

1. Give an analysis of "The Prayer for all Conditions of Men," and explain the words and phrases in it which you judge beyond the comprehension of "Fourth Standard" children.

2. Draw a comparison between the second collect for peace in the Morning Service, and the second collect for peace in the Evening Service.

Section VI.

1. Quote passages from the Litany where we pray for deliverance from *vain-glory*, and from *hardness of heart*; where we pray for a heart to *love* and *dread* God, for those that have *erred* and are *deceived*, for the sick, for our *enemies* and *slanderers*; justify these petitions by quotations from Scripture, and explain, as for children, the words printed italics.

2. Define the following words:—"Invocation," "Deprecation," "Intercession," "Supplications." Give examples of each from Scripture. Write out a list of persons for whom we intercede in the Litany in the order in which they there occur. What phrases in the Litany seem to have been immediately taken from the Bible? quote them, and state where in Scripture the parallel passages are to be found.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Describe what took place at the election of a successor to Judas Iscariot, *or* at the appointment of the seven deacons.

2. What direct revelations of God's will to his servants are recorded in the Acts?

3. Mention the circumstances which attended the first preaching of the Gospel at each of the following places :—Athens, Iconium, Philippi, Thessalonica.

Section II.

1. State what you know of *four* of the following places :—Samaria, Antioch (in Syria), Cæsarea, Damascus, Cyprus, Gaza, Corinth.

2. Give an account of S. Paul's last (recorded) voyage and shipwreck.

3. Describe the constitution, ordinances, and special spiritual gifts of the early Christian Church, as far as they can be gathered from the Acts of the Apostles.

Section III.

ACTS ii. 29—33.

“Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. Therefore being a prophet, and knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, He would raise up Christ to sit on his throne; he seeing this before spake of the resurrection of Christ, that His soul was not left in hell, neither His flesh did see corruption. This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses. Therefore being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, He hath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear.”

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a *first* class, putting down only the explanations and illustrations which it seems to you to require.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

What is known of the people of Galatia? What was S. Paul's connection with them? What had taken place in the Galatian Church at the time when this Epistle was written?

Section V.

1. Give a short analysis of the contents of the Epistle to the Galatians.

2. What account does S. Paul give in this Epistle of the events of his life immediately after his conversion, and of what took place at the Council at Jerusalem?

3. Draw out the argument by which the Apostle proves his statement in Gal. iii. 7, "They which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham."

Section VI.

THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.

What data have we to go upon in attempting to determine the time and place at which this Epistle was written? State the conclusion, with the reasons for arriving at it.

Section VII.

1. Specify the practical precepts which S. Paul, in this Epistle, gives for the guidance of daily Christian life.

2. Under what figures does he represent the organic unity and growth of the Christian Church in this Epistle? Give them, as nearly as you can, in the words of Scripture, and explain any expressions which appear to you to need explanation.

3. What are the special characteristics of this Epistle? Illustrate your answer by quotations from it.

Section VIII.

Explain in a style suited to pupil teachers, or to the *first* class in a school, the following passages, giving the context when necessary:

"Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh"? (Gal. iii. 3.)

"Now a mediator is not a mediator of one, but God is one." (Gal. iii. 20.)

- "The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ." (Gal. iii. 24.)
- "Ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession." (Eph. i. 13, 14.)
- "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil." (Eph. v. 16.)
- "The sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." (Eph. vi. 17.)

Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. Give some account of the attempts to form a Liturgy in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

2. What are the chief points of difference between the first and second Prayer Books of King Edward the Sixth? What additions were made in 1661, and why?

Section II.

1. Give short explanations as to a first class, of anything peculiar in the following phrases and sentences :—
 "That Thy grace may always prevent and follow us."—
 "That we may endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of His most holy life."—"Shut not up my soul with sinners."—"I will mete out the valley of Succoth."—"One deep calleth another."—"The place of dragons."—"Death gnaweth upon them."—"My lips will be fain, when I sing unto thee."—"O my God, make them like unto a wheel."—"The Lord heard me at large."—"Let my right hand forget her cunning."

2. Supply the context of the following :—"For in death no man remembereth thee."—"The fool hath said in his heart."—"They prevented me in the day of my trouble."—"I have loved the habitation of thy house."—"He gathereth the waters of the sea together as it were upon a heap."—"Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks."—"For it cost more to redeem their souls."—"The singers go before, the minstrels follow after."—"They gave me gall to eat."—"I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God."—"For

He shall give His angels charge over thee.”—“Who layeth the beams of His chambers in the waters.”—“The Lord sware and will not repent.”—“The same stone which the builders refused.”—“So that the sun shall not burn thee by day.”—“The hills stand about Jerusalem.”—“He telleth the number of the stars.”

Section III.

Show that intercessory prayer forms part of all our public services. Give Scriptural authority for the practice. Show that all sorts and conditions of men are included in the Prayer for the Church Militant. When was the title of the prayer altered, and why?

Section IV.

1. Give an analysis of the lesson read at the Burial of the Dead. For what persons is the use of this office forbidden? To whom do the words “in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life” apply? On what grounds has objection been made to them?

2. Give an analysis of the office of Confirmation—explaining those words which a class of Candidates in your own School would require, with quotations from the Bible to illustrate your explanation.

Section V.

1. What does our Church commemorate on—
 Innocents’ Day;
 Epiphany;
 Ash Wednesday;
 Whitsuntide;
 All Saints?

For any (not exceeding *three*) of the Fasts or Festivals

of the Church, quote specifically the *Collect*, and such of the Proper *Psalms*, *Lessons*, *Epistles*, or *Gospels* (subject, not simply chapter) as you can remember, showing their fitness.

2. Explain, with a due series of examples, as to your Pupil Teachers, the expression "Christian Year."

Section VI.

Write out notes of a lesson for children on the office of Public Baptism of Infants—distinguishing between that which is preparatory and that which is essential in the office, and stating clearly for what blessings we give God hearty thanks immediately after baptism.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. LUKE.)

Section I.

1. A life of Abraham, with the special estimate of his character which led S. Paul to conclude that Christians are the true seed of Abraham. In what sense did Abraham rejoice to see the day of the Lord?

2. Assign in a table the proper place in history to the prophecies of the major and minor prophets. Mention specially the contents of the prophecies made after the Captivity.

3. Give an account of all the remarkable events connected with Bethel, or Damascus, or Jericho.

Section II.

1. Give an account of the relations between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel and the Assyrian empire before the fall of Nineveh.

2. Describe the features of the Lebanon, and the country between it and the sea; *or* the country to the east of Jordan, with its relations to the Jewish nation.

3. What was the extent of the dominions of Solomon? What do you know of Zobah, Moab, and the descendants of Esau?

Section III.

1. What was the social position of a "physician" in the East, and at Rome, respectively? On what grounds is it supposed that S. Luke was a physician? What other traditions are there concerning him? What conclusions may be drawn from the preface to the Gospel which bears his name?

2. What are the circumstances of the Lord's life and teaching which are found only in this Gospel? Can you draw any conclusion from them as to the sources whence S. Luke derived his knowledge?

3. Give a full account of the transfiguration of our Lord. What do you suppose to have been its object? Is the circumstance referred to in the Epistles? Why could Moses and Elias "appear"?

Section IV.

1. Write out the Parable of the Unjust Steward, and explain its true meaning.

2. Mention any passages in the Psalms and Prophets to which reference is made in S. Luke's Gospel. In each case explain how the passage is quoted in the Gospel, and state the Psalm or Prophet from which it is taken.

3. What were the Jewish laws relating to lepers? Quote from this Gospel instances which show that these laws were still in force in the days of our Lord. Of what is leprosy a type? Illustrate your answer by the teaching of Holy Scripture and of the Church.

Section V.

1. What is meant by the "coming of the kingdom

of God"? Give instances from S. Luke's Gospel of the use of this phrase in different senses. What general notion comprehends them all?

2. Explain these passages, mentioning in each case the connection in which it stands:—

"There is no man that hath left parents or brethren, or wife or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present life."

"The rich He hath sent empty away."

"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

"How say they that Christ is David's son"?

3. Give as accurate a narrative as you can of the sequence of events from the agony in the Garden to the Crucifixion, specially noticing what circumstances are mentioned by one Evangelist only, and offer the chief difficulties in combining the accounts.

Section VI

Write notes for a lesson to children on *one* of these portions of the Gospel:—

The Parable of the Sower;

The Parable of Dives and Lazarus;

The Baptism of our Lord; *or*,

The institution of the Lord's Supper.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Give an analysis of the Catechism, and account for the order in which the different subjects appear.
2. What are the parts of the Creed which require most explanation? Write them down with such explanation as you think sufficient.
3. Illustrate the questions with which the Catechism begins, by examples from Holy Scripture, where Spiritual benefits are conferred on condition of the Faith of others.

Section II.

1. Write down those portions of the Ten Commandments which seem to apply to Jews only, and state how you would explain to children the moral obligation involved in a temporal precept.
2. In the explanation of the Ten Commandments in the Catechism which set forth duty to God and duty to our neighbour, there are some particulars which are not so obviously deducible as others: select them, and show that they are really contained in the Commandments.
3. Write notes of a lesson on "Telling the Truth." Illustrate by precepts and examples from both Old and New Testament.

Section III.

- "Why then are infants baptized," &c. Write the answer to this—and give the ordinary arguments used in our Church to show that "the baptism of young

children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable to the Institution of Christ." (Art. xxvii.) What is the meaning of "in any wise"?

Section IV.

1. Write out "the Absolution or Remission of Sins," in the Morning and Evening Prayer. Why does the Priest stand to say this? Is it a prayer? What is meant by "the things which we do at this present"? What other authorised forms of absolution are there? and when are they to be used? Point out the emphatic nature of the words "being penitent." How can we know whether we are really penitent?

2. Show that the central part of the daily office is "hearing God's Word, and thanking Him for the same." Why is the reading of Holy Scripture followed by the Creed? Explain, in simple terms, as to children, how suitable this arrangement is.

Section V.

1. "I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings, and for all that are in authority." (1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.) Explain all the terms of this verse, and show that the Liturgy of the Church provides what the Apostle enjoined.

2. Since God knows, before we ask, all that we need, how do you justify prayers for special objects? Endeavour to state your answer in terms simple enough for the comprehension of a child who should make the enquiry.

Explain the words "casting your care upon Him, for He careth for you."

Section VI.

1. Make an analysis of the Litany or General Supplication, to show that its construction is systematic, and that the parts follow each other according to a well-ordered plan. What is the history of the word "litany"? and the word "rogation"? Mention any words that you remember in the Litany which would not be understood by children, or of which the modern usage might lead to misunderstanding, and explain them in simple terms.

Section VII.

Write notes for a lesson to children on "a reverent behaviour in Divine Service."

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give an account of the Lord's Ascension into Heaven, combining all that is said in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.

2. Name all the appearances of our Lord after His Resurrection—and all the occasions on which He is said to have made direct communications to Apostles after His Ascension.

3. Give a full account of the conversion of S. Paul. On what occasion did a controversy arise between S. Peter and S. Paul?

Section II.

1. Give an analysis of the address by S. Peter on the day of Pentecost; *or*, of S. Stephen's defence.

2. What scriptural events are connected with these countries or places? (Four of them):—Mesopotamia, Pamphylia, Cyrene, Cyprus, Cæsarea, Ephesus, Malta, Miletus, Alexandria, Salamis.

Give full geographical details of the places you select.

3. The offences alleged against S. Paul—his defence—to what degree he admits the justice of charges against him—the character of the judges before whom he was successively brought—before they “sailed into Italy.”

Section III.

“And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures, came to Ephesus.

This man was instructed in the way of the Lord; and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.

And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly.

And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him: who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace:

For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publickly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was Christ.”

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a *first* class, putting down only the explanations and illustrations which it seems to you to require.

Section IV.

THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

On what grounds is it fairly concluded that this Epistle was written from Rome? How is the date fixed? What is the general object of the Epistle?

Section V.

1. What is known of the Church at Philippi from the Acts of the Apostles? Show, from internal evidence, the agreement of the facts assumed in the Epistle, with the facts recorded in the book of the Acts.

2. How is Christ's humiliation described in this Epistle? What instruction are we to derive from it?

3. In what respect does S. Paul commend the Philippians? To what dangers do they seem specially to have been exposed? And in what particulars does he put himself before them as an example and pattern to be followed?

Section VI.

THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS.

What was Colossæ? What can be now ascertained with respect to the founding of the Church at Colossæ? And to what period should it be assigned? On what ground may it reasonably be concluded that Philemon was a Colossian?

Section VII.

1. Give S. Paul's directions on the relative duties of masters and servants, in this and in other Epistles. How far has this social relation been modified since the time of the first promulgation of Christianity?

2. What are the special dangers against which S. Paul warned the Colossians? Show from the subsequent history of that Church that these warnings were needed.

3. Point out some special characteristics of this Epistle. In what respect does it appear from internal evidence that it was written at the same time as the Epistle to the Ephesians?

Section VIII.

1. Explain, in a style suited to pupil teachers, or to the *first* class in a school, the following passages, giving the context when necessary:—

“Some preach Christ of envy and strife.” (Phil. i. 15.)

“To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain; but if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour.” (Phil. i. 21, 22.)

“Who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God.” (Phil. ii. 6.)

“Our conversation is in Heaven.” (Phil. iii. 20.)

And “Let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ.” (Phil. i. 27.)

“It pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell.” (Col. i. 19.)

“Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.” (Col. iii. 3.)

2. Comment on these words, giving the context of the places where they occur:—“will worship,” “eye-service,” “rudiments of the world,” “furtherance,” “vain glory,” “bowels of mercies,” “an Hebrew of the Hebrews,” “voluntary humility.”

Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. Give an account of the "Primer" set forth in 1545. What were its contents? and what portion of our present Service Book was then introduced for the first time? What was the origin of that Service?

2. Give some account of Cranmer's Catechism (1548), and the criticisms upon it, with his answers thereto.

3. Mention some of the chief differences between the second Book of Edward VI and the Book of Elizabeth, c. 2.

Section II.

1. Make a division of the Psalter into sections, giving the characteristics of each section. How is the "Psalter appointed to be read"? What old usages are tacitly referred to in this part of the Preface? What is the authority for the alternate-verse plan of reading the Psalms? Mention any variations of importance that you may recollect between the Psalter and the Psalms as contained in the "Authorised Version."

2. In what sense should we, as Christians, understand the denunciations of enemies which frequently recur in the Psalms? Give instances. Compare in this respect the temper of the Jewish and Christian laws.

3. Explain these words and expressions, and illustrate them when necessary from the usage of Elizabethan writers:—"A tale that is told," "our handy-work," the use of the word "plague" for any disease, "well-liking," "he that *nurtureth* the heathen," "the stool of wicked-

ness," "mischief," "to wax old," God's "testimonies," to "quicken," to "grudge," "runagate," and words of similar formation. To "refrain," as a verb transitive.

Section III.

1. Quote from the Psalms (1) references to natural phenomena as proofs of God's power; (2) references to the deliverance from Egypt; (3) Messianic prophecies; (4) references to the state of the dead.

2. Write out one of the forms of General Confession, with references in each part to Holy Scripture for the sanction of the expressions used, or the doctrine assumed.

Section IV.

Give an analysis of the office for Public Baptism of Infants. What are the chief differences between this office, and that which is appointed for the Baptism of Adults? "Baptism doth represent unto us our Profession"—Complete this sentence, and show that it is in accordance with the Teaching of Holy Scripture. What is the meaning of "the Old Adam" in a child? Quote what is said in the Articles of Religion about Baptism.

Section V.

1. Give a succinct account of the different seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year, to show that all the chief events of our Lord's life, and their relation to the daily life of Christians, are brought before the congregation annually. Point out the distinct differences between the services of Advent and of Lent; and give reasons for them.

2. Show from the series of occasional offices of the Church, that provision is made for imbuing all the events of our social life with religion. Were there ever any

manuals of private prayer published by authority? Why was assistance of this kind more necessary in former times than it is now?

Section VI.

1. What traces of (1) Liturgical Service, (2) Episcopal government, (3) Baptism of Infants, (4) Holy Communion, (5) Confirmation, can be found in the early History of the Church, as detailed in the Acts of the Apostles?

2. What was the original institution of the order of "Deacon"? Show from the Acts of the Apostles what their office was, and what they had no power to undertake. What is said of the office of the Deacon in the service for "The Ordering of Deacons"?

Section VII.

Write notes for a lesson to children of an advanced class on Private Prayer, showing them how to make use of the Book of Common Prayer for this purpose. Explain to them how Faith, Hope, and Charity find expression in well-constructed prayers.

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

(Specially the Gospel of S. JOHN).

Section I.

1. The life and character of Jacob. An account of the blessings on his sons, and as much as you can of fulfilment of the prophecies.
2. The events of the reigns of the first four kings of Judah, and a list of contemporary kings of Israel.
3. Give an account of events connected with Mount Carmel, Samaria, or Capernaum.

Section II.

1. The reign of Solomon, the extent of his dominions, his relations with Tyre, and his commerical enterprises.
2. An account of the Valley of the Jordan, ancient and modern, and the events connected with that river which are mentioned in Holy Scriptures.
3. An account of the restoration under Ezra and Nehemiah, with dates, and the contemporary prophets.

Section III.

(Gospel according to S. JOHN.)

1. Relate all that is handed down of the personal history of S. John.

2. Give a succinct account of the chief differences between this Gospel and the other Gospels, especially of those characteristics which show it to be of later date. On what grounds is it ascribed to S. John? What confirmation is there of this conclusion?

3. Write out a full account of our Lord's dealings with the Samaritans, as they appear in this Gospel.

Section IV.

1. Write out the Parable of the Vine, and show how it illustrates the doctrine of an abiding grace in Christ's true members.

2. Give a full account of the raising of Lazarus. What important doctrines are established by our Lord's doings and sayings on that occasion?

3. Point out resemblances between the style of S. John's Gospel and that of the other writings which bear his name.

Section V.

1. Quote the substance of our Lord's teaching on these points:—

- (1) The witness which others bore to the divine origin of his work;
- (2) Trust in Abrahamic promises;
- (3) The coming of the Comforter; and,
- (4) The unity of His Church.

2. Explain these passages, mentioning in each case the connection in which it stands :—

“He shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you.”

“If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.”

“If ye were blind, ye should have no sin.”

Reconcile these two passages :—S. John c. viii. 15, “I judge no man;” c. viii. 26, “I have yet many things to say and to judge of you.”

3. Quote all the references to the Ascension which occur in this Gospel. Why did S. John not relate the actual ascension of Christ? Show that it is a prominent fact in S. John’s account of our Lord’s teaching.

Section VI.

Write notes for a lesson to children on *one* of these portions of the Gospel :—

The Good Shepherd ; .

The healing of the man who was born blind ;

The miracle at Cana of Galilee ; *or*,

Christ the Light of the world.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. What are the three things which are promised by Sponsors in the name of a child brought to Holy Baptism? Show that the Church considers belief in the "Articles of the Christian Faith" as synonymous with "belief in God's Holy Word."

2. Explain the clause "He descended into Hell," and quote places in the Holy Scriptures which more or less refer to this article.

3. Explain fully "The Holy Catholic Church," "The Communion of Saints," and the "Forgiveness of Sins." How does the Catechism point out the difference between "Redemption" and "Sanctification?" Explain both terms.

Section II.

1. How is the prohibition of "graven images" in the second Commandment, reconciled with the direction to make the cherubim over the mercy-seat? What substantive does the adjective "thousands" qualify in that Commandment?

2. In what respect is the Tenth Commandment different from the others? How does S. Paul speak of it? Argue from his statement, the Spiritual nature of the Mosaic law.

3. Write notes of a lesson against "anger." Point out how far anger is lawful, and illustrate the subject

from the Ten Commandments, from historic examples, and from the precepts of our Saviour.

Section III.

1. What is the meaning of "grace"? of "calling for" it? What is essential to the success of prayer to God from Christians? Show that the condition attached to the prayer of Christians forbids us to pray for wealth, or bodily comfort, or any mere temporal advantages, not absolutely needful.

2. Paraphrase the words "a pledge to assure us thereof." Show how they apply to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. What is continually remembered in that ordinance? Show that S. Paul so speaks of this Sacrament.

Section IV.

1. Write out the "Venite Exultemus" and analyse it.

2. Quote the places in the Morning Prayers where we pray for "peace." In the suffrages after the Creed, give the answer of the people to the priest's prayer for peace, and explain it.

3. Explain these words in the Litany—mischief, craft, schism, wealth, affiance, kindly, contrite, subtilty, vouchsafe, expedient. Quote the places where they occur.

Section V.

1. Write out the Magnificat, and explain those parts of it which you think require it.

2. Since we are "called unto a state of Salvation" by baptism, what is the meaning of the suffrage "Grant us

thy Salvation"? Illustrate your answer by quotations from Holy Scripture.

3. Explain the meaning of these technical theological words—person, substance, incomprehensible, proceeding, incarnation, creed, sponsor, priest, deacon, litany.

Section VI.

Write notes for a lesson to children "on public and private worship of God."

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Show from the "Acts of the Apostles," that the Apostles understood that our Lord's commission to them empowered them to "send forth others also." Give all the instances in which they so acted.

2. To what countries, and to what races, does it appear from the Acts of the Apostles that the Gospel was extended within a few years after our Lord's Ascension?

3. Give a connected account of the growth of the Christian Church in Antioch. Distinguish between the two Antiochs mentioned in the Book of the Acts.

Section II.

1. Give an analysis of S. Peter's address to the people in the third chapter. Is the prophecy of the rise of "a prophet like unto Moses" applied to our Lord in any other place? Quote it.

2. Give some account of the Seven Churches to whom S. John writes in the Book of Revelation:—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea; giving a succinct account of what is said of any of them in the Book of the Acts of the Apostles.

3. S. Paul's preaching at Athens. Give the substance of his address. Point out its fitness. From it argue how Christian missionaries should address the learned heathen.

Section III.

Make notes on this passage, supposing it to have been read by a *first* class, putting down only the explanations and illustrations which it seems to you to require.

ACTS xxi. 8—15.

"And the next *day*, we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Cesarea: and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was *one* of the seven; and abode with him.

And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.

And as we tarried *there* many days, there came down from Judea a certain prophet, named Agabus.

And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver *him* into the hands of the Gentiles.

And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem.

Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done,

And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem."

Is Agabus mentioned elsewhere?

Section IV.

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

Mention the difficulties which present themselves in settling the authorship of this Epistle. State the grounds on which you conclude that it is or is not S. Paul's. From internal evidence, what is its probable date?

Section V.

1. Explain the general design of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and support your account by an analysis of the Epistle.

2. What testimony may be deduced from this Epistle to these doctrines? (1) The Deity of Jesus Christ. (2) The superiority of His Priesthood to the Levitical. (3) The typical nature of the Aaronic rites.

3. Show from the reasoning of the Apostle in the eleventh chapter—That Faith is the one sovereign universal condition of man's acceptance with God; and illustrate this from the Epistles of S. Paul.

Section VI.

1. Develop the argument of the Apostle which shows that the promise of Rest was only to be fulfilled under the Gospel. Explain the force of his quotations from the Psalms and from Genesis. How are we (Christians) to attain to the Rest?

2. Explain fully the argument in chapter ix. on the meaning and effect of a "testament," and the parallel passage (Gal. iii. 15), "Though it be but a man's testament, no man disannulleth or addeth thereto"? For what purpose is this latter illustration used?

3. What arguments may be brought from this Epistle for the doctrines of Free Grace; Perseverance of the Saints; the eternal Priesthood of Christ; the one perpetual offering for the sins of men?

Section VII.

Explain fully these passages, in terms suitable for the intelligence of pupil teachers, or an advanced class:—

“For some, when they had heard, did provoke: howbeit not all that came out of Egypt by Moses.” (iii. 8).

“If Jesus had given them rest.” (iv. 8).

“Called of God, an High Priest after the order of Melchisedek.” (v. 10).

“Of the doctrine of baptisms.” (vi. 2).

“Now that which decayeth and waxeth old, is ready to vanish away.” (viii. 13).

“By Faith Jacob worshipped leaning upon the top of his staff.” (xi. 21).

“A profane person, as Esau”;—complete the quotation. (xii. 16, 17).

“The sacrifice of praise, *i. e.* the fruit of our lips”;—complete the quotation. (xiii. 15).

Book of Common Prayer.

Section I.

1. Give a short sketch of the changes made in our Book of Common Prayer since the Reformation.
2. What are the chief enactments in the Bill known as the "Act of Uniformity"?
3. Give an account of the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer.

Section II.

1. What are the special "seasons" of the Ecclesiastical year? Show how the services are adapted to each season.
2. What portions of Holy Scripture are omitted from the table of Daily Lessons? Give reasons why you think such omissions were made.
3. Enumerate the various "occasional offices" for the administration of the Sacraments, and the circumstances of life; and give an analysis of the form for the ordering of deacons.

Section III.

1. Which are the seven penitential Psalms? On what day are they all appointed to be used? Quote *one* of them, explaining any passages that seem to require it.
2. Quote references in the Psalms—(1) To the sufferings of our Lord; (2) To his triumph over death; (3) To the duty of succouring the poor; (4) To the blessings of the public worship of God.

8. Explain the historical circumstances referred to in these places:—"Like as the children of Ephraim, who being harnessed and carrying bows, turned themselves back in the day of battle." "He forsook the tabernacle in Silo." "Make them and their princes like Oreb and Zeb." "Remember the children of Edom . . . how they said down with it." "In mine adversity they rejoiced and gathered themselves together against me."

Section IV.

1. Give an analysis of the office for the administration of Holy Communion. What is the meaning of "The whole state of Christ's Church"? From what version of the Holy Scriptures are the offertory sentences taken? Compare the "Absolution" in this Office with other forms of absolution in the Prayer Book. For what Feasts are proper prefaces assigned? Write out the "Prayer of Humble Access." Why must we receive kneeling?

Section V.

Explain the chief points of difference in the forms appointed for Baptism under different circumstances. What Scriptural authority is there for sponsors in Baptism of Infants? Write out the form of receiving the baptized into the congregation of Christ's flock. Give the reasons assigned for retaining the sign of the Cross in Baptism. How are adults to prepare themselves for Baptism? How does Baptism represent unto us our profession?

Section VI.

1. Give an analysis of the "Order for the Visitation of the Sick." Who is the "enemy" mentioned in the suffrages? Show from Holy Scripture that this is a

right mode of expression. What is the meaning of the "visitation of God"? Explain "Thou hast made me as it were a monster unto many." "Rid me." "Break not the bruised reed"; *or*,

2. Give an analysis of the Burial Service. Explain "as it was a span long," "every man living is vanity," "thy plague," "who regardeth the power of thy wrath, for even thereafter as a man feareth, so is thy displeasure." Explain the use made by S. Paul of the analogy of "the seed sown" in the Lesson. What is meant by accomplishing the number of the elect?

Section VII.

Explain as for your pupil teachers at the time of their confirmation, the difference between the "confirmation by the Bishop" and the "confirmation of their vows" by the candidates. Explain fully the words "certify," "ratify," "confirm," "strengthen," "defend." Show from the Scriptures that we are to seek "increase of God's Holy Spirit." Explain the "gifts of grace," for which the Bishop prays immediately before confirmation.

EXAMINATIONS IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF
ALL THE STUDENTS IN CHURCH TRAINING
COLLEGES, WHO WERE PREPARING FOR THE
OFFICE OF NATIONAL SCHOOLMISTRESS, FROM
1861 TO 1870, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

THE remarks which precede the Collection of Questions given to the Students in Training in the Colleges for Schoolmasters apply to this case also. The course of instruction varies in the two cases, as the Questions themselves will show.

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

Holy Scripture.

Section I.

GENESIS.

1. Name in order the chief events recorded between the cessation of the flood and the death of Abraham, and state clearly the practical lessons you would draw from one of those events.

2. What points are most remarkable in the character of each of these persons,—Abel, Noah, Abraham and Jacob? Quote texts in support of your statements.

3. Illustrate from the book of Genesis the following duties and habits: prayer, patience, fidelity and obedience of dependents, duty to parents.

Section II.

1. Enumerate in order the chief events between the death of Joshua and the accession of Saul.

2. What were the chief occurrences in the reigns of Rehoboam, Jehoshaphat, and Hezekiah?

3. Give instances of generosity, self-denial, resignation, and zeal, from the history of David, Hezekiah, and Josiah.

Section III.

1. What are the principal types in the book of Genesis? Which of them are referred to distinctly in

the New Testament? Quote the most important prophecy in the book.

2. At what time did each of these prophets live: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Zechariah, Malachi? Quote from each one or more prophecies referring to Christ.

Section IV.

GOSPEL OF S. MATTHEW.

1. State in order the events of our Lord's history, as related by S. Matthew, previous to the delivery of the Sermon on the Mount.

2. How does the Sermon on the Mount begin? What duties does it most fully inculcate? Quote the parable with which it concludes.

3. On what occasions did our Lord rebuke any of his disciples? Quote some passages, and draw out the practical application.

4. What truths are illustrated in the parables of the tares and wheat, the hidden treasure, the ten virgins, and the talents?

Section V.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What discourses of S. Peter are recorded in the Acts? What were the chief topics in the principal of these discourses?

2. Describe the character of S. Peter as it appears in the Acts of the Apostles.

3. Describe the conduct of the Apostles when persecuted, and quote their words on those occasions.

4. In what places was the Gospel preached before the death of S. James? Give an account of the circumstances of its introduction into one of these places.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. What words in the first and second divisions of the Catechism require special explanation? Explain them clearly as to a class of young children.

2. Write out the passages in the Catechism which refer to the 4th, 5th, and 9th Commandments, and illustrate them from Holy Scripture.

3. What references to catechetical instruction are found in the Old and New Testament? Quote the passages.

Section II.

1. In what part of the service do the following forms occur:—the General Absolution, the Te Deum, the Apostles' and Nicene Creed, the General Thanksgiving? Illustrate the Thanksgiving from Holy Scripture.

2. Give an account of the contents of the Litany, and illustrate one portion from Holy Scripture.

3. What books of Holy Scripture are read publicly in the Church, and in what order?

Section III.

1. Name the seasons of the Christian year—give the meaning of each name, and state from what books of the Old Testament the lessons are selected for one season.

2. What points are brought out most distinctly in the Collects for Advent, Epiphany, and Good Friday?

Illustrate some of those points from the portions of Scripture appointed for the Communion Service.

Section IV.

1. In what terms does the second Article speak of the effects of Our Lord's crucifixion? Quote texts from Holy Scripture in which the same doctrines are clearly stated.

2. On what authority does our Church receive the Creeds? Quote the words of the Article which refers to them, and compare those words with the Article on Holy Scripture.

3. Illustrate the Article which refers to Justification by quotations from Holy Writ.

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

Holy Scripture.

ISAIAH.

1. In what passages does Isaiah dwell most strongly upon the necessity of a spiritual change? Quote some verses.

2. What prophecies in Isaiah refer most distinctly to our Lord's descent, and to the circumstances of His birth? Give an exact account of the prediction made to Ahaz.

3. Against what nations are the strongest denunciations written in this book? Give a detailed account of one of these predictions.

4. Explain the following expressions, and state where they are found:—"A rock of offence"; "A remnant of them shall return"; "An ensign of the people"; "After many days shall they be visited"; "The earth shall cast out the dead"; "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters."

S. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.

1. Which of our Lord's parables show most fully the true nature of His kingdom? Quote some verses.

2. On what occasions do we find our Lord rebuking His disciples? What practical lessons do those rebukes enforce?

3. On what occasions were the following words spoken:—"I will have mercy and not sacrifice"; "Wisdom is justified of her children"; "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days"; "Behold my mother and my brethren"; "Then are the children free";

"With God all things are possible"; "She did it for my burial"? Explain them, and quote some verses from the context.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What customs retained by our Church may be proved from this book to have been observed by the early Christians?

2. Quote passages from the Acts in support of the principal clauses in the Apostles' Creed.

3. Give a clear account of the circumstances under which the Gospel was first preached at Antioch, Philippi, Athens, and Corinth.

4. On what occasions are the following names mentioned—Rhoda, Timothy, Jason, Lydia, Mnason, Lysias, Tertullus, Trophimus?

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. By what arguments does S. Paul show the superiority of our Lord to angels and to Moses?

2. Upon what characteristics of our Lord's priesthood is the greatest stress laid in this Epistle?

3. Upon what grounds may it be concluded that this Epistle came from S. Paul?

4. Explain the following texts, and quote the context:—

"There remaineth a rest to the people of God."

"Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age."

"An anchor of the soul."

"The law made nothing perfect."

"He is the Mediator of the New Testament."

"After ye were illuminated."

"A cloud of witnesses."

"The blood of sprinkling."

"Let us go forth unto Him without the camp."

5. Give a general view of S. Paul's argument in this Epistle.

Catechism, Liturgy, and Church History.

Section I.

1. Prepare the notes of a lesson on—
 1. The covenanted privileges of Christians ;
 2. The relative duties of Christians ;
 3. Private prayer.
2. Explain these expressions, and illustrate their meaning from Holy Scripture: "The child of God." "This state of salvation." "Catholic Church." "Spiritual pastors." "Children of Grace." "A pledge to assure us thereof." "Communion of Saints."
3. Compare the answers on the Sacraments with statements in the Articles,

Section II.

1. On what conditions is forgiveness of sins promised in our Services? Quote passages from our Lord's discourses, and from the Epistles of S. Paul, to the same effect.
2. In what order do the principal Books of the Old Testament occur in our Services? Show the propriety of the arrangement.
3. For what festivals are there special prefaces in the Communion Service? Analyse the prayer for Consecration. To what passages of Holy Scripture is reference made in that prayer?
4. What are the chief points of difference between the first book of Edward VI., and the form now in use? What were the principal changes made?

Section III.

1. In what articles and in what terms is the doctrine of our Church laid down with regard to the following points: "The effects of our Lord's death upon the Cross." "The obligation of the moral law." "The Visible Church." "The conditions upon which the Sacraments have a wholesome effect"?

Section IV. (Supplemental.)

Not more than *two* of these questions may be answered:

1. Under what circumstances was Christianity introduced among the Anglo-Saxons? Name the chief ecclesiastics before the Norman Conquest.

2. Who were the most remarkable ecclesiastics in the reigns of William I, Henry II, Henry III, Henry VII?

3. In what reigns were the most important measures passed to check the advances of the Papacy?

4. Give some account of the effects of the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.

5. Who were the chief persons concerned in the revisions of the Prayer Book, and the completion of the Thirty-nine Articles?

CHRISTMAS, 1861.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

Holy Scripture.

Section I.

DEUTERONOMY.

1. What are the chief characteristics of this book? What quotations from it are found in the New Testament?
2. Give an exact account of one of the last discourses addressed by Moses to the Israelites.
3. What enactments in this book illustrate the equity, benevolence, and spirituality of the Mosaic dispensation?
4. Quote the passages in this book which refer to the education of children, and illustrate them by reference to scriptural history.
5. Give a brief but clear account of the principal events in the life of Abraham, or of Jacob.

Section II.

1. Enumerate the events in one of these periods of time: from the Exodus to the death of Joshua,—from the death of Joshua to the accession of Saul,—or, from the death of David to the destruction of the first Temple.

2. What are the most important lessons to be learnt from the early history of David?

3. Give examples of intercessory prayer from the Pentateuch and the two books of Kings.

Section III.

1. What persons are distinctly pointed out as types of Christ?

2. What prophecies directly referring to Our Lord are found in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Psalms?

3. In what prophecies are the circumstances of Our Lord's Nativity, rejection by His countrymen, Entrance into Jerusalem, Trial and Condemnation, and His Ascension, most clearly predicted? Quote one of these prophecies at length.

Section IV.

GOSPEL OF S. JOHN.

1. Quote prayers from S. John which state distinctly the pre-existence of Our Lord, and His relation to the Father.

2. Describe the circumstances of Our Lord's first meeting with S. Peter, S. Andrew, S. Philip, and S. Nathanael, and quote His last words to S. Peter.

3. Quote passages from Our Lord's discourses which show the nature and effects of the union between Him and believers.

4. Analyse the discourses addressed to the disciples after the Last Supper.

5. Write a brief account of S. John the Baptist, or of S. Peter.

Section V.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Quote texts which describe the character and habits of the first Christians, and the feelings of the Apostles when persecuted.
2. Analyse the discourse of S. Peter on the day of the Pentecost, or that of S. Stephen, quoting some verses.
3. Collect the notices of S. Barnabas, and describe his character.
4. Give an exact account of the conversion of S. Paul.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Illustrate by Scriptural texts the statement of the Catechism touching the Baptismal Covenant.

2. Prepare the notes of a lesson on the principles which are involved in the 5th and 10th Commandments.

3. Write out the petitions of the Lord's Prayer, and after each petition, the portion of the Catechism which explains or paraphrases it, and illustrate them by Scriptural texts.

Section II.

1. Analyse the forms of Absolution and the General Thanksgiving, and illustrate them with Scriptural texts.

2. Explain the connection between the several portions of the Morning Service to the end of the Apostles' Creed.

Section III.

1. From which books of the Old Testament are lessons selected in the seasons of Advent and Epiphany? Show the fitness of the selection.

2. What are the chief points touched upon in the Collects for Christmas, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Whit Sunday? Quote passages, and illustrate them from Holy Writ.

3. Write out the clauses in the Nicene Creed which are not contained in the Apostles' Creed, and prove their accordance with the teaching of Holy Scripture.

4. Name the seasons of the Christian Year, and state the chief object of each.

Section IV.

1. For what days are proper Psalms appointed? Quote verses from some of these Psalms, showing the propriety of the selection.

2. Enumerate the books of the Old Testament which are read on Sundays. What subjects are brought before us by these lessons in Lent and at Easter? How often is the New Testament read through in the course of the year? Is any book omitted in our public Service?

3. Give an account of the order of contents of the service for Baptism, *or* for Holy Communion.

Section V.

1. State the doctrine of our Church upon two or more of the following points, as defined in the Articles, and prove it by plain declarations of Holy Writ—the Person of Christ, the Godhead of the Holy Ghost, the sufficiency of Holy Scripture, Original Sin, the Justification of Man.

2. State the conditions on which sins are forgiven and the privileges of the Christian covenant are secured. Quote texts.

CHRISTMAS, 1862.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

Holy Scripture.

ISAIAH.

1. Give a general and succinct account of the contents of the second portion of this book, enumerate the prophecies which distinctly refer to our Lord's Person and Work, and quote one of them in detail.

2. To which passages from this portion is distinct reference found in the New Testament? Compare one of those quotations with the text of the Old Testament.

3. Enumerate the characteristics of Christ's Church and people as described by Isaiah.

4. By what figures does Isaiah illustrate the work of the Spirit in the conversion of the Gentiles and establishment of the Church?

S. JOHN'S GOSPEL.

1. What miracles are recorded by S. John? What doctrines are illustrated in our Lord's discourse upon those miracles?

2. What are the chief points of difference between our Lord's discourse in S. John's Gospel and those recorded by the other Evangelists?

3. Into how many portions may this Gospel be divided? Describe accurately the contents of one of those portions.

4. Analyse, and quote some verses from the last discourses addressed by our Lord to His disciples.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Quote passages which describe the character and habits of the first Christians.

2. On what occasions are these persons named?—Ananias, Dorcas, Æneas, Silas, Alexander, Timothy, Mnason, Claudius Lysias, Tertullus, Julius, Publius?

3. Name the places visited by S. Paul on his last journey to Jerusalem, and give an exact account of his address to the elders at Miletus.

4. What arguments are used by S. Paul in his discourses at Lystra, Athens, and before Festus?

EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

1. At what time and under what circumstances was this Epistle written? What account does S. Paul give of the character of the Philippians? Quote his prayer on their behalf.

2. Quote passages from this Epistle which connect Christian doctrines with practical duties?

3. What indications of S. Paul's personal character are found in this Epistle? Quote the passages, and compare them with facts recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

EPISTLE OF S. JAMES.

1. What are the general characteristics of this Epistle? Prove your statement by quotations, or analysis of its contents.

2. What are the chief doctrinal points discussed in the Epistle? How is the statement of S. James concerning justification reconciled with S. Paul's doctrine?

3. Explain and illustrate the following expressions:—
Father of lights, perfect law of liberty, pure Religion, Royal law, be not many masters, the end of the law.

Catechism, Liturgy, and Church History.

Section I.

Prepare the outline of a lesson, founded on the Church Catechism, with illustrations from Scripture History, on one of these subjects :—

1. The privileges and duties involved in adoption into God's family.
2. Redemption from sin and death.
3. Prayer.

Section II.

1. Analyse the Litany and show the scriptural character of the Intercessory Petition.

2. Give an account of the order of the Communion Service, and especially of the contents of the Consecration Prayer.

3. Which are the chief occasional services now in use? Give a full account of the contents of one of these services.

4. In the Baptismal Service, what special blessings are prayed for on behalf of the infant?

Section III.

1. State the Doctrine of our Church as defined in the Articles on the following points, and prove its accordance with Holy Scripture—the Sacrifice, Christ upon the Cross, Justification by Faith, the signs of the Visible Church, the conditions of Sacramental Grace.

2. Write out the whole or principal part of one of these articles with Scriptural texts in support of the statements contained in it :—

Of the Old Testament ;

Of Free-will ;

Of Baptism ;

Of the one oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross.

Section IV. (Supplemental.)

Not more than two of these questions may be answered :—

1. What facts of importance are recorded concerning the early British Church ?

2. When did these persons live, and for what were they remarkable—Paulinus, Bede, Anselm, Warham, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Burnet, Tillotson, Barrow ?

3. Enumerate the principal events in the reformation of the Church of England before the accession of Mary.

4. At what conferences were the questions touching the revision of the Prayer Book discussed ? Give the dates, and names of the leading persons.

5. In what respects did the contents of the First Prayer Book of Edward VI differ from that now in use ?

CHRISTMAS, 1863.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1. Enumerate the chief events in the lives of Abraham and Jacob.
2. Give an account of the institution of the Passover.
3. What prophecies referring to our Lord are found in the Pentateuch?
4. Give an account of the character of Joshua and Gideon, and of the chief transactions in which they were engaged.

Section II.

1. Describe the character of Samuel, and quote his most remarkable sayings.
2. What writings of David are mentioned in the two books of Samuel? Give an account of the transactions to which those writings refer.
3. Give instances of generosity, self-control, piety, and magnanimity, in the life of David.
4. How are Joab, Mephibosheth, Achish, Ahithophel, Barzillai, Abiathar, and Zadok connected with the history of David?

Section III.

S. LUKE'S GOSPEL.

1. What events connected with the early history of our Lord are related by S. Luke? Give a full account of *one* of those events.

2. Give an account of *one* of the following transactions, as nearly as possible in S. Luke's words:—The anointing of our Lord's feet, the Transfiguration, the call of Zacchæus, the appearance of our Lord to the disciples at Emmaus.

3. What parables are related by S. Luke alone? Explain the chief points in *one* of those parables in such a way as may be useful to a pupil teacher, or in the form of a lesson to your first class.

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give a full account of the discourse of S. Peter on the day of Pentecost, and of the effects which it produced.

2. Describe the trial of S. Peter and S. John before Annas, Caiaphas, and the Council.

3. What circumstances led to the appointment of Deacons? Give an account of the character and death of S. Stephen.

4. On what occasions are the following persons named in the first 12 chapters of the Acts:—Gamaliel, Ananias, Æneas, Tabitha, Agabus, Barnabas, Rhoda?

INFANTS.

The following Questions have special reference to INFANT SCHOOLS :—

1. Select a parable from S. Luke's Gospel which you think suitable to be the subject of a gallery lesson for Infants. State what moral you would draw from it ; and how you would make the narrative vivid.

2. "*Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.*" Explain these words, as you would to Infants.

3. Why does our Lord so frequently speak of "little children" and "little ones" as examples of the Christian temper? Show how you would apply such passages in advice to Infants about to pass from your school into one for older children.

4. Write out from the Old Testament what you know respecting the infancy of one or more of the persons whose history it contains.

5. Write out from S. Luke's Gospel as full an account as you can of every particular of our Lord's life *between* His birth and the age of 13 years.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts and examples from Holy Scripture :—

1. The privileges of the Christian covenant ;
2. The Scriptural conditions of forgiveness and acceptance ;
3. The duty of Children to their Parents and Teachers.

Section II.

Give the heads of lessons upon *two* of the following subjects, with texts and examples :—

Sins of the tongue ;
 Envy ;
 Obedience ;
 Industry.

Section III.

1. Explain and illustrate the petitions in the Lord's Prayer.

2. Explain and illustrate the most difficult words in the Apostles' Creed, or in the exposition of the Commandments.

3. Explain the definition of a Sacrament, and illustrate it by Scriptural texts, giving a clear account of the institution of both Sacraments.

Section IV.

1. Show the propriety of the position assigned to each of the following portions of the Daily Service: the General Absolution, the Te Deum, the Apostles' Creed, the prayer of S. Chrysostom.

2. Give an account of the contents of the Litany.

3. What portions of Holy Scripture have been read on Sundays between Whitsuntide and the last Sunday in Advent?

CHRISTMAS, 1863.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Name the principal events in the lives of Solomon and Rehoboam.
2. In which reigns did the principal reformatations of religion take place in the kingdom of Judah? Give a full account of one of those transactions.
3. Give some account of the transactions between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel in the reigns of Asa and Jehoshaphat.
4. Name the most remarkable persons connected with the rebuilding of the Temple, and give an account of their proceedings.

Section II.

1. In which prophecies are the sufferings and resurrection of our Lord most distinctly predicted?
2. Explain the meanings of the names given to Christ in the Pentateuch, the Psalms, and Isaiah.
3. Quote prophecies which speak of the time, place, and circumstances of our Lord's birth.

Section III.

8. LUKE'S GOSPEL AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What sayings and parables of our Lord are recorded by S. Luke alone? Give an explanation of *one* of these parables in the form best adapted for the elder pupils in a school.

2. Give an account of *one* of these transactions, as nearly as possible in S. Luke's words:—The anointing of our Lord's feet; the call of Zacchæus; our Lord's appearance to the disciples at Emmaus.

3. What discourses and sayings of S. Peter are recorded in the first 12 chapters of the Acts? Give an account of the third of the discourses thus enumerated.

Section IV.

1. On what occasions are Barnabas, Timothy, Silas, and Trophimus mentioned in the Acts? Describe the characters of the two first named.

2. Under what circumstances was the Gospel first preached at Antioch, Philippi, Ephesus, Athens, and Corinth? Give a full account of the occurrences at *one* of these places.

3. What discourses of S. Paul are recorded in the Acts? Give a clear account of *two* discourses, one addressed to Jews, one to Gentiles.

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS AND OF S. JAMES.

1. By what arguments is our Lord's superiority to

the Angels and to Moses, shown in the Epistle to the Hebrews ?

2. What are the chief peculiarities of our Lord's priesthood ?

3. Quote passages which show the efficacy of our Lord's death ; or the superiority of the New Testament to the Old.

4. Quote passages in which S. James enforces practical duties.

5. What proofs of faith and religion are required by S. James ?

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Prepare a lesson, adapted for girls between 11 and 13 years of age, on *one* of the following subjects, with texts and examples from Holy Scripture :—

Death unto sin ;
The Fifth Commandment ;
Sins of the tongue.

2. Make out a list of words and expressions in the Catechism which require explanation, together with such explanations, texts, and illustrations as may be useful to an intelligent pupil teacher.

Section II.

1. Draw out the full meaning of the 6th, 8th, and 10th Commandments, with copious illustrations from Holy Scripture.

2. Prepare the heads of a lesson upon Prayer, giving instances of every form of Prayer, both from the Old and the New Testament.

Section III.

1. What persons were chiefly concerned in the preparation of the first book of Common Prayer? In what respects did that book chiefly differ from our present form?

2. When, and under what circumstances, were the most important alterations made in the Daily Service, and in the Service for Holy Communion?

Section IV.

1. Give some account of the preparation of the Thirty-nine Articles.

2. State the doctrine of our Church upon some of the following points, as it is declared in the Articles :—

The Person of Christ ;
The authority of Holy Writ ;
Justification ;
Original sin ;
Necessity of good works ;
Works of supererogation ;
The Sacraments.

CHRISTMAS, 1864.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1. What are the chief lessons to be learned from the history of Isaac? Arrange the answers in the form of notes of a lesson.

2. Give instances of effectual prayer from the history of the Patriarchs, and quote some of the passages to which you refer.

3. Name, in order, the events between the last plague inflicted on the Egyptians, and the arrival of the Israelites at Sinai, and point out the principal moral and spiritual lessons which they illustrate.

4. Illustrate the following passage by reference to special enactments in the Pentateuch. "During the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness, besides the moral law, they received from Moses, their divinely-inspired legislator, many directions, not only concerning their religious observances, but also about their domestic habits and ways of life: some of these directions seem to have had no other view than that of enforcing humanity both to man and beast."

Section II.

1. Name the most distinguished Judges, and the chief events in their histories.

2. Give an account of the election and character of Saul, and of the chief transactions of his reign.

3. On what occasions are the following persons and places mentioned: Micmash, Doeg, Keilah, Ziklag, Engedi, Bethshan, Asahel, Hushai?

4. Name the chief events in the reign of David, between the death of Saul and the revolt of Absalom, and state briefly the practical lessons which they illustrate.

Section III.

S. JOHN'S GOSPEL.

1. Describe accurately the call of the first disciples of our Lord as related by S. John.

2. In which discourses of our Lord are the following subjects most fully treated:—Regeneration; the future judgment; spiritual nourishment; the offices of the Holy Spirit? Quote some verses from each.

3. What miracles are related by S. John? What discourses are connected with them? Give the heads of one of these discourses.

4. What events, and what sayings of our Lord during His sufferings and after His resurrection, are recorded by this evangelist only? Quote some verses.

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What discourses of S. Peter are recorded in this

book? Give an exact account of one of them, and of its effects.

2. In what terms are the characters and habits of the first converts described? Quote the sayings of the apostles when they were persecuted.

3. Under what circumstances and with what effect was the Gospel preached at Samaria, Damascus, and Antioch?

INFANTS.

The following Questions have special reference to **INFANT SCHOOLS** :—

1. Prepare the notes of a lesson for infants on the words, "Behold the Lamb of God"; or on the charge to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs."

2. Describe our Lord's character as the "good Shepherd," with illustrations from Holy Scripture in terms adapted to an infant gallery.

3. Explain the parable of the "true vine," with practical applications suitable for young children.

4. Point out the characteristics of our Lord's person and teaching in S. John's Gospel, which are most likely to make a strong impression upon infants.

5. What lessons would you draw from the records of miraculous healings and deliverances in the Acts of the Apostles?

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts and examples from Holy Scripture :—

1. On repentance as a condition of admission to the benefits of the Christian covenant.
2. An exposition of the 5th, 6th, or 9th Commandment.
3. Classify the petitions in the Lord's Prayer, and illustrate one of them very fully, by Scriptural texts and examples.

Section II.

Give the heads of lessons upon *two* of the following subjects, with texts and examples, and state exactly for what class of children, whether girls or infants, the lessons are intended :—

Fear of God ;
Truthfulness ;
Covetousness ;
Duty to parents.

Section III.

1. Explain fully the terms in which the inward and spiritual grace of Baptism is described in the Catechism.

2. What are the conditions of worthy reception of the Lord's Supper? Illustrate the answer fully by Scriptural texts and examples.

Section IV.

1. Show the connection between the portions of the daily service preceding the Apostles' Creed.

2. What points are brought out most distinctly in the Confession, Absolution, General Thanksgiving, and the Collects for the Morning and Evening Service?

3. Analyse the Te Deum.

INFANTS.

Prepare full notes of *two* lessons (only) on some of the following subjects:—

Our Heavenly Father;
We are the people of His pasture;
Serve the Lord with gladness;
Make clean our hearts within us;
Lighten our darkness.

CHRISTMAS, 1864.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. What invasions of the kingdom of Judah took place between the death of Solomon and that of Hezekiah? Give the dates and the most important circumstances connected with each invasion.
2. What prophets besides those whose writings are extant, are mentioned in the historical books, and on what occasions?
3. What kings of Judah were contemporaries of Baasha, Jeroboam II, and Ahab?
4. Name the principal events in the reigns of Jehoshaphat, Josiah and Zedekiah, and draw out the practical lessons from one transaction in each reign.

Section II.

1. In what prophecies were the circumstances of our Lord's birth and death most distinctly predicted?
2. What portions of our Lord's history are most distinctly foretold in the Book of Psalms?
3. Enumerate the points touching our Saviour's person

and work which are brought out most prominently in the prophecies of Isaiah and Zechariah.

4. Arrange as for a gallery lesson, the chief predictions concerning our Lord's sufferings.

Section III.

S. JOHN'S GOSPEL AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Describe the call of the first disciples as narrated by S. John? With which of the apostles is Nathanael generally identified, and on what grounds?

2. In which discourses of our Lord are the doctrines of regeneration, future judgment, union with Christ, and the work of the Holy Spirit, most fully illustrated? Quote some verses from each.

3. On what occasions are S. Peter and S. John mentioned together in this Gospel and in the Acts? Quote words of S. Peter spoken on those occasions.

4. Name, in order, the events recorded between the day of Pentecost and the conversion of S. Paul, and quote some verses referring to one of these events.

Section IV.

1. On what occasions are the following persons mentioned in the Acts:—Theudas, Simon the Tanner, Blastus, Rhoda, Manaen, Lydia, Dionysius, Trophimus, Claudius Lysias, Julius and Publius?

2. Give an account of the meeting between S. Paul and the elders of the churches at Miletus.

3. Quote passages from the Acts of the Apostles which show the character and habits of the early Christians, and the observances of the Church.

4. Give a full account of the transactions at Corinth during S. Paul's residence in that city.

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS AND FIRST EPISTLE OF S. PETER.

1. Quote the most important passages in the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the work and nature of our Lord are described.
2. What practical duties are enforced most earnestly in the Epistle to the Hebrews? Quote texts for each point.
3. What does S. Peter state concerning the regeneration and spiritual character of believers?
4. What relative duties are specially inculcated in S. Peter's Epistle? Quote some of the passages to which you refer.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Prepare full notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects, stating for what class of children it is intended ; quote the Scriptural texts which you propose to introduce :—

Children of grace ;
Thy kingdom come ;
Lead us not into temptation.

Section II.

1. Explain fully, as in a lesson, the most difficult terms used in the summary of the Apostles' Creed, and the duty to our neighbour, with illustrations from Holy Scripture.

2. Explain fully the passages in the Catechism which describe the inward and spiritual graces attached to the two Sacraments.

3. Explain the words "two only as generally necessary to salvation." What other rites and ordinances of our Church can be proved to have been observed by the Church in the time of the Apostles? Quote the passages to which you refer.

Section III.

1. What alterations were made in the second Prayer Book published in the reign of Edward VI? Name the persons who took a leading part in the conferences of the Savoy, and Hampton Court.

2. What occasional services are contained in our

Prayer Book? At what times were they severally introduced?

3. Describe exactly the order of the Communion Service, and give an analysis of the Consecration Prayer. For what festivals has our Church appointed special prefaces? Quote some of these prefaces in full.

Section IV.

1. Name in order the seasons of the Christian Year; explain the meaning of the name given to each; and state the chief points brought out in the Collects and portions of Holy Writ appointed for Good Friday, Easter, and Trinity Sunday.

2. In what terms is the doctrine of our Church upon the following points declared in the Articles?

The Sufficiency of Holy Scripture;

Good Works;

Sin after Baptism;

The Visible Church;

The Partaking of the Body of Christ.

CHRISTMAS, 1865.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1. Give instances (from the early Books of the Old Testament) of Intercessory Prayer.
2. *Or*, of special places set apart for the service of God.
3. *Or*, of the use of Music and Singing in the public worship of Almighty God.
4. Describe the *characters* of Hannah, Esther, and Ruth.

Section II.

1. Give the general scope of the Book of Joshua.
2. *Or*, of Ruth.
3. The predictions of the Messiah recorded in the Pentateuch.
4. *Or*, in the Psalms of David.

Section III.

S. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.

1. Explain, as you would to an Upper Class of Girls, the general character of our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, and name the duties to which our Lord specially alludes in this Sermon.

2. Mention the different occasions on which our Blessed Lord spoke to His disciples of His death and resurrection.

3. Under what circumstances were the following words uttered?

a. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth labourers into His harvest."

b. "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls, for my yoke is easy and my burthen is light."

c. "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

d. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Explain one of these passages as you would to a gallery of very little children.

4. What signs were foretold by Christ as preceding the destruction of the Temple, and the coming of the future judgment? And what course of conduct does Christ urge upon His followers?

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. In what manner does S. Peter, in his address to the people of Israel on the day of Pentecost, prove "the resurrection of Christ," and "that God hath made" this "same Jesus" "both Lord and Christ?"

2. What was the accusation brought against S. Stephen by his opponents, and by what argument does he establish the truth of his teaching?

3. What beneficial result may be traced to the persecution which followed upon the death of S. Stephen?

4. Relate briefly the statement of S. Peter to the Apostles and Brethren in Judea, respecting his visit to Cornelius, and the effect which this narrative had upon them.

INFANTS.

The following Questions have special reference to INFANT SCHOOLS:—

1. Give special examples, from the life of our Blessed Lord, of obedience to parents; of duty towards God; of attention to the public services of religion; and show by what means you could enforce this teaching upon the children of your school with greatest advantage.

2. Illustrate, as to a class of little children, from certain of Christ's Miracles, His great love for the sick and suffering.

3. Show, in simple language, from the life of Jesus Christ, the interest He ever took in the poor and needy.

4. Write full notes of a lesson, in words which little children may understand, on—

Repentance of little Sins; *or*,
Faith in God; *or*,
Obedience to Parents.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts from Holy Scripture:—

1. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth.
2. I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord.
3. I believe in the Holy Ghost.

Section II.

Write out accurately the reply to *one* of the following questions, and explain clearly and fully your answer as to an upper class of girls.

1. "What meanest thou by this word *Sacrament*"?
2. "What is the inward and spiritual grace in Baptism"?
3. "What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper"?

Section III.

1. In the exhortation at the commencement of Morning and Evening Prayer, what special points are brought before us as the objects for which "we assemble and meet together" in public worship?

2. Give a brief analysis of the "General Confession" in Morning and Evening Prayer; state the grounds upon which God's minister then pronounces to his

people "the absolution and remission of their sins," and show from this form of absolution what is required of us, "so that at the last we may come to His eternal joy."

3. State as you would to an upper class of girls, the leading points in "the Collect, or prayer for all conditions of men"; explain the meaning of any words or passages in the prayer which would not be easily understood by children.

Section IV.

1. Give a short analysis of "the Order of Confirmation," and mention any passages in Holy Scripture which refer to this rite.

Or,

2. Write out accurately *two* of the following "Articles of Religion":—

II. Of the Word or Son of God, which was made very man.

XI. Of the justification of man.

XV. Of Christ alone without sin.

XX. Of the authority of the Church.

XXVII. Of Baptism.

XXXIX. Of a Christian man's oath.

INFANTS.

1. What kind of petitions should the prayers for little children contain? What devotional hymns might they advantageously learn to say with their morning and evening prayers?

2. What prayers were taught to the younger children in the School in which you were Pupil Teacher, or in the Practising School of your Training College?

3. Write full notes of a lesson, in words which little children may understand, on

Filial affection ; *or*,

Truthfulness in word and action ; *or*,

Prayer.

CHRISTMAS, 1865.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Give the leading events in the life of Ahaz, and the special troubles which befel the house of Judah in his reign.
2. What was the special mission of the Prophets Ahijah, Shemaiah, Micaiah, Hanani?
3. Quote some of the principal predictions of Isaiah respecting the Messiah and his Kingdom.
4. Describe the return of the Jews from Babylon and their work in rebuilding the Temple.
5. Give a list of the Book of the Prophets, in the order of time, and an analysis of *one* Book.

Section II.

S. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.

1. What special teaching would you give to an upper class of girls from the account of our Lord's temptation as recorded by S. Matthew?
2. What lesson may we gather respecting the Sabbath from S. Matthew's account of the disciples

plucking the ears of corn and eating them ; also, from the account of the healing of the withered hand by our Blessed Lord on the Sabbath Day ?

3. "When the even was come, He (Jesus) sat down with the Twelve." Give a detailed account of what took place (as recorded by S. Matthew) from this time until they "laid hold on Jesus" and "led him away to Caiaphas."

4. Relate accurately the account given by S. Matthew of the resurrection of Christ, and of the events which afterwards occurred.

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What was the great truth that S. Paul and S. Barnabas laid before "the Church" upon their return from their first missionary journey? In what cities had they been most successful?

2. Give some account of S. Paul's address to the people from the Castle-stairs. On what special plea was the clamour afterwards raised by the people?

3. What special remarks of Felix, Festus, and Agrippa are recorded as evidence of the power of S. Paul's addresses before them?

4. Give, in order, the public trials to which S. Paul was subjected after his last return to Jerusalem. Before what rulers was he brought? and what were the special causes assigned for these different trials?

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. Ch. I. & II.—“God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the Fathers by the Prophets, hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son.” Explain the terms “sundry times” and “divers manners:” what inference does the writer of the Epistle draw from the fact that “in these last days God has spoken to us by his Son”? and what does he state respecting the person of the Son of God?

2. Ch. III. & IV.—“Wherefore” . . . “consider the apostle and high priest of our profession, Christ Jesus.” What comparison is drawn between “Christ Jesus” and “Moses,” and between the “rest” of the people under Joshua, and the “rest” which “remaineth for the people of God”?

3. Ch. VIII.—“Now of the things which we have spoken, this is the sum: We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens; a minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man.” Explain each point in these verses and show their fulfilment in the person of Jesus Christ.

4. Ch. IX.—“Verily the first covenant had also ordinances of divine service, and a worldly sanctuary.” Describe “the ordinances of divine service” under the first covenant—the work of the priests in the “first tabernacle” (verse 6), and of the high priest in the “second” (verse 7); and show the spiritual character of that “more perfect tabernacle,” and of that “blood” by which “eternal redemption” has been “obtained” for us.

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS:

1. Ch. I. v. 12, 13, 14.—“I would ye should understand, Brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel; so that my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places; and many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by my bonds, are much more bold to speak the word without fear.” To what does the Apostle refer in these verses, and what result does he attribute to the speaking of the word without fear?

2. Ch. IV. 15.—“Now ye Philippians know also, that in the beginning of the Gospel, when I departed from Macedonia, no church communicated with me as concerning giving and receiving, but ye only.” Give some account of the circumstances to which the Apostle alludes, and name any other Epistle in which he refers to this same “giving and receiving.”

3. Explain fully the following passages as you would to an upper class of girls. Ch. II. v. 12, 13.—“Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.” Ch. III. v. 12.—“Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.” Ch. IV. v. 6, 7.—“Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.”

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Write out the reply to one of the following questions in the Church Catechism; explain with care and accuracy the meaning of each clause of the reply; and simplify such words as would not be easily understood by children.

I. "What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you"?

II. "Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee"?

Section II.

1. To which person of the Holy Trinity is the chief portion of the Litany addressed? Give reasons for your answer. What meaning would you give to the terms used in the last supplication, "to forgive us all our *sins*, *negligences*, and *ignorances*"?

2. Analyse carefully "the general thanksgiving."

3. For what "certain days" are proper psalms appointed? Give an account of the service for one of these days.

Section III.

1. From what sources were our morning and evening prayer, communion office, and occasional offices compiled? What advances toward allowing the use of the English language in the public service had been made in the reign of Henry VIII?

2. Write a brief account of the different English

versions of the Bible, mentioning the dates, and the names of the persons by whom the various translations were made.

3. Give some account of the date and object of the Hampton Court or Savoy Conference.

Section IV.

1. Prepare full notes of a lesson on prayer ; stating the class of children for which your lesson is intended : and give Scriptural proof for private and public prayer, and prayer for ourselves and for others.

Or,

2. Write out accurately two of the following articles of religion :—

I. Of faith in the Holy Trinity.

VII. Of the Old Testament.

XVI. Of sin after baptism.

XX. Of the authority of the Church.

XXIII. Of ministering in the congregation.

XXVII. Of baptism.

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Prepare a lesson for a class of children on one of the following subjects. (State the age of the children for which the lesson is proposed):—

1. The meeting of Esau with Jacob.
2. The dreams of Joseph and their fulfilment.
3. The early life of Moses.
4. The death of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Section II.

Write a short account:—

1. Of Joshua, from the death of Moses until his defeat before Ai.
2. *Or*, of the sin of Achan.
3. *Or*, of the life of Gideon.
4. *Or*, of Ruth.
5. *Or*, of the early life of Samuel.

Section III.

S. LUKE'S GOSPEL.

1. Quote from S. Luke the account given of the

call of Levi; the remarks made against the disciples of Christ, and our Lord's answer.

2. What particulars of interest are related by S. Luke which are not to be found in the other Gospels?

3. "The Lord appointed other seventy also." Give an account of the sending forth of these seventy; their work, and the real cause which is assigned by Christ for their rejoicing.

4. Describe accurately the events in the life of our Blessed Lord, which are recorded by S. Luke, from the time that "He went to the Mount of Olives" with His disciples, after His last passover, until "He gave up the ghost."

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Name in order the principal occasions on which the addresses of S. Peter record the prominent part which he was permitted to take in the early Church.

2. Write an abstract of one of these addresses; and state the time and circumstances under which it was made.

3. What was the conduct of S. Peter and S. John when brought before the High Priest, for healing the impotent man? Give as accurate an account as you can of the prayer offered up by the Apostles and their company after they were "let go."

4. Describe accurately in the words of Scripture, the release of S. Peter from prison; after that Herod had "killed James, the brother of John, with the sword."

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts from Holy Scripture:—

1. "First, that I should renounce the Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh."

2. "Secondly, that I should believe all the Articles of the Christian faith."

3. "Thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life."

Section II.

Write out accurately the reply to *one* of the following questions, and explain clearly and fully your answer as to an upper class of girls:—

1. "What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy belief"?

2. "How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in His Church"?

3. "What desirest thou of God in the Lord's Prayer"?

Section III.

1. The object for which "we assemble and meet together" in public worship is stated to be "to render

thanks for the great benefits that we have received at God's hands, to set forth His most worthy praise, to hear His most holy word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul." Show that this object is carried into effect in our Daily Morning and Evening Prayer.

2. Instance the different parts of our daily service which are taken directly out of Holy Scripture.

3. Write out the order and contents of our daily service.

Section IV.

1. What form of prayer for private use was taught to the children in your School? By what means may you best lead little children to say private prayers, and why should a School Mistress strive to make her children attend to this duty?

2. What are the chief points to be remembered by us in our prayers which we need daily to lay before our God?

3. How can you best ascertain, without undue interference, whether your school children say private prayers? What method would you adopt with children who fail to perform this duty?

INFANTS.

1. Show, in words that little children can understand, that repentance, faith, and obedience are required of us day by day in life.

2. Explain the meaning of the terms litany, prayer,

exhortation, creed, liturgy, confession, collect, and absolution.

3. Write full notes of a lesson, in words which little children can understand, on—

“O God, make clean our hearts within us,
and take not thy Holy Spirit from us.”

Or, “O Lord, let thy mercy be showed upon us,
as we do put our trust in Thee.”

Or, “Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them
that trespass against us.”

CHRISTMAS, 1866.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Write full notes of a lesson which would bring clearly before children :—

1. The great teaching of Elijah's sacrifice, and his after conduct to Ahab.

Or,

2. The character of Hezekiah as exemplified in his conduct with Sennacherib.

Or,

3. The outline of the history of the Jews after their captivity, as revealed to us in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments.

Or,

4. The fulfilment of Prophecy with regard to the life, sufferings, and death of the Son of God in our nature.

Section II.

S. LUKE'S GOSPEL.

1. What particulars are given by S. Luke, in his

Gospel, which tend to prove that he wrote more especially for the Gentiles?

2. State the separate answers which were given by John the Baptist to "the people," "the publicans," and "the soldiers," when they came to him in his early teaching around Jordan.

3. "Jesus came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." Continue this narration, and show the force of the allusion made to the widow of Sarepta, and Naaman the Syrian.

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Write an abstract, either of S. Paul's address to the Jews in Antioch, or to the elders of the Church at Miletus.

2. On what occasion, and on what plea, does S. Paul first assert that his mission must be to the Gentiles? How does he show that this is in full accord with the will and word of God?

3. State the argument used by S. James at the council in Jerusalem, respecting God's visiting the Gentiles, "to take out of them a people for His name"; and also the "sentence," given by S. James on this occasion.

4. Name in order the principal speeches of S. Paul which are recorded in "The Acts of the Apostles"; state the different places in which they were spoken, and the special circumstances which called them forth.

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. In what way does the writer of this Epistle show that the Gospel is superior to the Old Testament Covenant?

2. What qualifications are stated to be necessary in a High Priest? Show that they were fulfilled in Christ.

3. Explain one of the following passages:—

“Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for His own sins, and then for the people’s; for this He did once when he offered up Himself.”

“He taketh away the first, that He may establish the second: by the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.”

Section V.

EPISTLE GENERAL OF S. JAMES.

1. What course does S. James suggest with regard to the dealings of man between rich and poor? and what does he state to be God’s dealings in this respect?

2. What is the teaching of S. James upon “faith and works”? Quote his illustrations on this subject, and the examples given by him.

3. S. James dwells upon the difference between hearing with the ear, and doing from the heart. Quote the Apostle’s words.

4. What practical duties does S. James enforce upon those to whom he writes, and what result does he state will follow to themselves and others?

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Write out the reply to one of the following questions in the Church Catechism; explain with care and accuracy the meaning of each clause of the reply; and simplify such words as would not be easily understood by children.

1. What is thy duty towards God?
2. What is the inward and spiritual grace (in baptism)?
3. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?

Section II.

1. Analyse carefully the Confession in the service for Holy Communion.
2. What course has been followed in the Liturgy for the selection of Sunday Lessons throughout the year?
3. When and why was the service for the "public baptism of such" "as are of riper years" ordered? What is said in the service of the persons so baptised?
4. What is said in "the Order of Confirmation" to the end that Confirmation may be ministered to the edifying of such as shall receive it?

Section III.

Explain the meaning of the following passages which occur in the Book of Common Prayer:—"Save his soul alive"—"not dissemble and cloke them"—"alone worketh great marvels"—"in knowledge of whom

standeth our eternal life"—"evermore have affiance in Thee"—"truly and indifferently minister justice"—"spiritually eat"—"not considering the Lord's body."

Section IV.

1. What are the chief points to be remembered by us in our prayers? By what means may you best lead little children to say private prayers, and why should a schoolmistress strive to make her children attend to this duty?

2. How can you best ascertain, without undue interference, whether your school children say private prayers? and what method would you adopt with children who fail to perform this duty?

Section V.

Write out accurately *two* of the following articles of religion:—

II. Of the Word or Son of God, which was made very man.

VI. Of the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation.

VIII. Of the three creeds.

XV. Of Christ alone without sin.

XXVIII. Of the Lord's Supper.

XXXIX. Of a Christian man's oath.

CHRISTMAS, 1867.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Give a short account of the first celebration of the Passover, and show briefly its typical character.
2. Give a short account of the Passage of the Children of Israel through the river Jordan, and state the command of God respecting it.
3. Why, under the old dispensation, was one special family chosen by God to be His peculiar people? Prove your answer by passages from Holy Scripture.
4. Describe the call of Gideon; his destruction of the Altar at Baal, and his victory over the Midianites.

Section II.

Prepare full notes of a lesson on *one* of the following subjects: [State the age of the children for which the lesson is proposed.]

1. The History of Balaam.
2. Jacob's vision at Luz.
3. David and Goliath.
4. The offering up of Isaac.

Section III.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. What is the general design or scope of this Gospel?
2. Quote passages from this Gospel which prove the Divinity of the Son of God.
3. Illustrate by examples taken from this Gospel that Jesus Christ is "the life," "the light," "the good shepherd," "the door."
4. What proofs are given in this Gospel of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the Dead?

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Relate in what manner the gifts of God the Holy Ghost were communicated on the Day of Pentecost; and show how the truth of Christianity was thus confirmed.
2. Write an abstract of the apology of S. Stephen.
3. Give a brief account of the conversion, baptism, and first preaching of "Saul of Tarsus."
4. Describe accurately the first founding of a Gentile Church at Antioch.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare notes of a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts from Holy Scripture:—

1. The Second Commandment.
2. The Baptismal Covenant.
3. The Apostles' Creed.

Section II.

Write out accurately and explain, with Scriptural illustrations:—

1. *Either*, the first three petitions in the Lord's Prayer;
2. *Or*, the answer to the question: Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?
3. *Or*, the answer to the question: What is required of persons who come to the Lord's Supper?

Section III.

1. Explain the terms: confession, litany, collect, absolution, prayer, praise, thanksgiving, exhortation.
2. State, in order: the contents *either* of the "daily Morning Prayer"; *or*, of the Litany.
3. What is the order observed in the Calendar for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures?

Section IV.

Prepare notes of a lesson on "Private Prayer," showing

clearly the several parts, or acts of devotion, of which prayer is composed, and to which it is desirable that the attention of children should be directed.

Section V.

Analyse carefully, and explain any words which may appear difficult for children to understand in *one* of the following :—

1. The absolution in the Morning and Evening Prayer.
2. The Benedictus.
3. The Nunc Dimittis.
4. The Prayer of S. Chrysostom.

INFANTS.

1. Explain, as to an upper class of infants, the necessity of Prayer.

2. In what way would you teach little children *one* of the following truths :—

- (1) The love of God toward them.
- (2) The duty of obedience to their parents.
- (3) That Christ Jesus is “the way, the truth, and the life,” and that there is salvation in none other.

3. Write out accurately the reply to the following question : “How many Sacraments has Christ ordained in His Church”? and show that you understand the meaning of the answers.

4. Prepare notes of a lesson for an upper class of infants on *one* of the following :—

- (a) "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."
- (b) "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."
- (c) "Suffer little children to come unto me."

CHRISTMAS, 1867.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Write full notes of a lesson which would bring clearly before children :—

1. God's dealing with the Christian Church from the History of the Jewish Church contained in the book of Exodus.

2. The first institution of the Sabbath, and subsequent commands of God that we should "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

3. The chief prophecies relating to our Lord as the Saviour of sinners. *Or,*

4. The object for which the "Judges, who judged Israel" after the death of Joshua, were appointed; their number; and the period during which they governed Israel.

Section II.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. Quote passages from this Gospel, to prove the

divinity of the Son of God, and His eternal existence with the Father.

2. Show from this Gospel the design of our Lord's incarnation, and the necessity of our believing in Him.

3. What proof have we, in this Gospel, of the abolition of the Levitical worship, and of the ceremonial law?

4. Illustrate by examples from this Gospel, that Jesus Christ is "the life," "the light," "the good shepherd," "the door."

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give an account of S. Paul's first visit to Philippi, and the events which happened to him at that time.

2. What positive dates can you ascertain in the book of "the Acts of the Apostles"?

3. Show by passages from "the Acts of the Apostles," that the call of the Gentiles, into the Church of Christ, was the especial design of Almighty God.

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. What are the great truths set forth in this Epistle to illustrate the superiority of the Gospel over the Law, and of the priesthood of Christ over that of Aaron?

2. What special warnings are given in this Epistle to those who fall away from the faith which they have acknowledged?

3. Name some of the principal instances of faith recorded in this Epistle, and state the argument which

the writer draws from the review of this body of faithful persons.

4. Write out the different passages in this Epistle which declare the oneness of Christ's sacrifice "once offered."

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

1. State the particulars of the meeting between S. Paul and S. Peter at Antioch, and the living truths to which S. Paul bears testimony.

2. What is the leading object of this Epistle; and at what date is it probable that it was written? State the reason for your answer.

3. Explain the following passages, and show the use which S. Paul makes of them:—

(a) "The law was our schoolmaster, to bring us unto Christ."

(b) "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit."

(c) "God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Write out the reply to *one* of the following questions in the Church Catechism; explain with care and accuracy the meaning of each clause of the reply; and simplify such words as would not be easily understood by children.

1. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they (the god-parents) have promised for thee?
2. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of belief?
3. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

Section II.

1. Explain as you would to a class of intelligent children, the distinct teaching of the Church Catechism:

Either on "the Baptismal Covenant";

Or, on "the Sacraments."

2. State the doctrine of the Church of England, as contained in the 39 Articles, upon *three* of the following:—

The Holy Trinity,

The Son of God,

The Holy Ghost,

The sufficiency of Holy Scripture,

The Three Creeds,

Good Works,

Free Will.

Section III.

1. For what special days are separate Collects, Epistles, and Gospels set apart? Distinguish those on which we commemorate any event in connection with the life, suffering, and death of our blessed Saviour.

2. Give some account of the history of the 39 Articles and the dates at which they were ordered to be enforced.

Section IV.

1. At what date and under what circumstances was the Book of Common Prayer first compiled? Distinguish it from the earlier Service books.

2. When was the Book of Common Prayer revised? State the particular changes made on these occasions.

3. Mention the different parts in the service for "the order of the administration of the Holy Communion." State briefly the changes which have been made in "the order."

Section V.

Prepare notes of a lesson on "Private Prayer," showing clearly the several parts, or acts of devotion, of which prayer is composed, and to which it is desirable that the attention of children should be directed.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Describe briefly the call of Abram, and illustrate from his life the character ascribed to him as "the Friend of God."
2. Give a short description of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, and its contents.
3. Write a short account of Ruth or Hannah.
4. Name, in order, the chief events in the life of David after the death of Saul.

Section II.

1. At what time, and under what circumstances, were the chief Jewish feasts instituted?
2. Describe, as to a class of children, the points of similarity and of difference between the passage of the Children of Israel through the Red Sea and through the River Jordan.
3. Narrate briefly the leading points in the history of Samuel after that he had anointed Saul to be "Captain over God's inheritance."
4. Describe the treachery of Absalom, the conduct of David at the time, and the result of the conspiracy.

Section III.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. MATTHEW.

1. Give the names of the 12 Apostles; and write a short account of the charge given to them by our Blessed Lord.
2. Explain, as to a class of children, *one* of the following parables:—"The Tares," "the Net cast into the Sea," "the Sower and the Seed."
3. Give an accurate account of the betrayal of our Lord as recorded by S. Matthew.
4. S. Matthew ch. xvi. 21.—"From that time forth began Jesus to show unto His disciples, how that He must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day." What proof is afforded us in this Gospel of the fulfilment of this statement?

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Describe the healing of the lame man by S. Peter and S. John, the conduct of the Apostles, and the treatment which they received from the rulers of the Jews.
2. Explain, as to a class of children, the object of Saul's desire to go to Damascus; describe the events which befel him by the way, and the visit of Ananias to him at Damascus.
3. Acts ch. x. 34.—"Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons . . . &c." Mention the occasion on which these words were spoken, the great doctrine herein contained, and the effect which these words produced upon the Apostles.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare notes of a lesson on *one* of the following subjects, with texts from Holy Scripture:—

1. The promises made at our Baptism for us by our God-parents.
2. The 4th Commandment.
3. "Give us this day our daily bread."

Section II.

Write out accurately, and explain as to a class of children:—

1. The reply to the question, "Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe, and to do, as they have promised for thee"?
2. *Or*, to the question, "What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief"?
3. *Or*, to the question, "What is thy duty towards God"?
4. Write out accurately the reply to the question, "Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained"? And show that you understand each portion of the answer.

Section III.

Prepare notes of a lesson, with illustrations from Holy Scripture, on *one* of the following:—

- "Created me and all the world."
- "Redeemed me and all mankind."
- "Sanctifieth me, and all the elect people of God."

Section IV.

Analyse carefully, and explain any words and phrases which may appear difficult for children to understand in *one* of the following:—

1. The “exhortation” in Morning and Evening Prayer.
2. The “Prayer for all conditions of men.”
3. The “General Thanksgiving.”

Section V.

1. Name the holy days upon which we commemorate any special act in connection with our Lord’s incarnation, for which proper lessons are appointed, and write out the Collects for any *two* of these days.

2. For what “certain days” are proper Psalms appointed? Show by extracts the appropriateness of any of these Psalms.

INFANTS.

1. Explain, as to an upper class of infants, the meaning of the following passages in the Lord’s Prayer:—

“Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.”

“Give us this day our daily bread.”

“Forgive us our trespasses.”

2. Prepare notes of a lesson on the 5th Commandment.

3. Illustrate as to little children, *one* of the following:—

Christ’s love for little children.

The hatefulness of lying.

The unseen presence of God.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Describe the special circumstances under which Elijah the Prophet appeared to King Ahab, and the result of these interviews.

2. Give an account of the chief events in the time of Hoshea, King of Israel.

3. Mention the principal encouragements and difficulties which the "Children of the Captivity" experienced in rebuilding the Temple in the days of Ezra.

4. Write out the chief prophecies relating to the sufferings, death, and resurrection of our Blessed Lord, as recorded in the Old Testament.

Section II.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. MATTHEW.

1. What are the leading doctrines touched upon by our Lord in His Sermon on the Mount? Is there any one great lesson which you would enforce upon children from this Sermon as a whole? Show how you support this conclusion by reference to the parts of the Sermon.

2. Write out accurately, and explain as to a class of children, *one* of the following parables: "The ten virgins." "The labourers in the vineyard." "The king who took account of his servants."

3. In what terms does our Lord speak of His coming to judge the world? and what great encouragement does He therein give us to be kind and affectionate one to another?

4. Describe accurately the part taken by "Pontius Pilate the governor" (as recorded by S. Matthew) in the committal of our Lord to be crucified.

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. What is recorded of the preaching of Philip in Samaria?

2. Describe the scenes (recorded by the Evangelist) which took place during the visits of S. Peter to Lydda and Joppa.

3. On what special occasions is it stated that the Holy Angels acted as "Ministering Spirits" to the Apostles?

4. Describe in order the third journey of S. Paul.

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

1. State the general purport of S. Paul's opening address to the "saints which are in Philippi."

2. What does S. Paul declare to be the one great object of his life; and what does he state respecting the means by which he endeavours to obtain that object?

3. In what terms does S. Paul exhort his followers to continue in the faith, and what promise does he hold out to them as their reward?

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. What comparison is drawn by the Apostle between the ministration of Angels and the eternal purpose of the Son of God?

2. Explain, as to a *first* class, the passage, "made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec."

3. State briefly the comparison drawn between the rites and sacrifices of the law, and the sacrifice of Christ.

4. State fully the meaning of "faith"—its necessity—and its result (as shown by the Apostle).

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Write down in the form of a lesson to a senior class of girls, an explanation of the following expressions which occur in the Church Catechism; and simplify the meaning by scriptural illustrations, when you observe any obscurity.

"The communion of saints"; "The life everlasting"; "From everlasting death"; "The elect people of God"; "Yes, verily, and by God's help, so I will"; "A jealous God"; "To honour His holy name, and His word"; "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven"; "Dangers ghostly and bodily"; "Generally necessary to salvation"; "As a means whereby we receive the same"; "A pledge to assure us thereof"; "hereby made the children of grace."

Section II.

1. Show by comparison the differences in expression between the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, and explain the cause of such differences.

2. Write out *two* of the following Articles :—

XXVII. Of Baptism.

XXXI. Of the one oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross.

XXV. Of the Sacraments.

XVI. Of Sin after Baptism.

XV. Of Christ alone without Sin.

3. State in your own words the doctrine of the Church of England, as contained in the 39 Articles, upon *three* of the following :—

The Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

Free Will.

The Justification of Man.

Good Works.

The Lord's Supper.

4. Name the occasional services in the Book of Common Prayer, and give a short analysis of *one* of them.

Section III.

1. Name the principal feasts to be observed in the Church of England; state the events thus commemorated; and write out *two* of the Collects appointed for these special days.

2. Explain clearly as to a class of children the following expressions which occur in the Collects :—

"Sore let and hindered in running the race which is set before us."

"Create and make in us new and contrite hearts."

"As by thy special grace preventing us."

"To put away the leaven of malice and wickedness."

"May eschew those things which are contrary to their profession."

"Among the sundry and manifold changes of the world."

"Inordinate love of riches."

"Didst endue with singular gifts."

Section IV.

With what objects were Conferences held at Hampton Court in 1604, and at the Savoy in 1661?

Give a brief account of *one* of these Conferences.

Section V.

1. Explain simply, as to an upper class of children, the origin and formation of the Book of Common Prayer.

2. What are the chief differences between our present Prayer Book and the first Prayer Book of Edward VI?

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Describe briefly the call of Moses.
2. „ „ the institution of the Passover.
3. „ „ the offerings made by the High Priest when he entered into the Holy Place.
4. Write a character of *one* of the following :—
Balaam, Absalom, or Samuel.

Section II.

1. Describe the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and the issue of that rebellion.
2. Write out (as nearly as you can in the words of the Bible) the lamentations of David over Saul and Jonathan.
3. Describe the visit of Samuel to Bethlehem for the purpose of anointing a successor to Saul.

Section III.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. Show, from the Gospel by S. John, the divinity, humanity, and office of Jesus Christ.

2. Write notes of a lesson on Christ Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead.

3. Describe the events recorded by S. John from "the first day of the week" when "Mary Magdalene came early unto the sepulchre," unto the end of his Gospel.

Section IV.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Describe the election of S. Matthias to fill the "ministry and apostleship" from which Judas, by transgression, fell.

2. Give an abstract of S. Peter's address after the healing of the lame man at the gate of the Temple.

3. Write a short character of Simon the Sorcerer.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

1. Write out the reply to the question, "Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee"? and explain, accurately, as to a class of elder children, the meaning of the expressions, "Yes," "so I will," "He hath called me to this state of salvation," "that I may continue in the same."

2. Write out, explain any difficult expressions, and illustrate from Holy Scripture, the latter clauses in the Apostles' Creed from "I believe in the Holy Ghost" to the end.

8. Explain fully the answer to the question, "What meanest thou by the word Sacrament?" and illustrate your explanation by passages from Scripture.

Section II.

Write notes of a lesson for elder children on the reply to *one* of the following questions:—

1. What is the inward and spiritual grace?
2. What is the inward part or thing signified?
3. What are the benefits whereof we are partaker thereby?

Section III.

Analyse carefully *either* the "Te Deum," "We praise Thee, O God;" *or*,

The "Benedictus," "Blessed is the Lord God of Israel;" *or*,

The "Magnificat," "My soul doth magnify the the Lord."

Section IV.

1. Write down, *in order*, the Sundays for which Proper Lessons are appointed to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer, and state for what "holy days" Proper Lessons are ordered.

2. Explain, as to a class of children, "the order of Daily Prayer"; also "how the Psalter," and "the rest of Holy Scripture is appointed to be read."

Section V.

Write out *two* of the following, and explain them as to an upper class of girls:—

The Collect for Christmas Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, Whitsunday, Easter Day, All Saints' Day, Trinity Sunday, Michaelmas Day.

INFANTS.

1. Explain, as in "notes of a lesson," for infants, why Christmas is a happy season.

2. Illustrate from Holy Scripture (as for infants) the happiness, as well as the duty, of speaking the truth; of love for parents; of ready obedience; of brotherly kindness.

3. Write notes of a lesson on *one* of the following (for infants):—

God as "Our Father" "in heaven."

„ as Our Saviour and Redeemer.

„ as Our Comforter and "Giver of life."

4. What instruction have you received as to the age at which, and the means by which, you may best teach little children to say prayers? Write down any prayers that you have learnt which are fitted for little children.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Give a brief account of the Feast of the Dedication of the Temple.
2. Describe the revolt of the ten tribes in the time of Rehoboam, the result of that revolt, and the scene which occurred between Ahijah the Prophet, and the wife of Jeroboam.
3. Give an outline of the chief events recorded in the Book of Nehemiah.
4. Name the principal events in the life of our Blessed Lord which were foretold by the Prophets in the Old Testament, and show that they were fulfilled in His person.

Section II.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. Show, from the Gospel of S. John, the divinity, the humanity, and the office of Jesus Christ.
2. Explain, as to an elder class of children, the teaching of our Lord to Nicodemus, as contained in the third chapter of S. John's Gospel.
3. Describe the scene (recorded in chap. vii.) at the Feast of Tabernacles, when our Lord went from Galilee "as it were in secret."

4. Write a short account of the scene of Christ's betrayal, His being taken before Annas, Caiphas, and Pilate, and afterwards being delivered up to be crucified.

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. State what is recorded of S. Peter in prison, and upon his release, after that Herod had killed James, the brother of S. John, with the sword.

2. What was the advice given by S. Peter and S. James to the "Apostles and Elders," who came together to consider the matter of circumcision?

3. Give an abstract of S. Paul's speech to the people at Jerusalem from the "stairs";—*or*, of his defence in the presence of Agrippa.

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.

1. Give a short analysis of this Epistle, (this may be done as in "notes of a lesson.")

2. With what special object does S. Paul state that he was called to be a "minister" for Christ? Show from this Epistle that his object was fulfilled in, and by, him.

3. Describe, in the language of the Apostle, the warfare which Christians have to wage on earth; and explain, as to a class of elder girls, the meaning of the passage.

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. What argument is used in this Epistle to show

the superiority of the Priesthood of Christ over that of Aaron?

2. Upon what principle does the writer of this Epistle enforce upon us obedience to Christ?

3. What is the comparison drawn between the sacrifices of the law and the sacrifice of Christ?

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Explain the following expressions, and illustrate their meaning by passages from Scripture:—

“Let Thy mercy lighten upon us”; “The healthful spirit of Thy Grace”; “Hath holpen His servant Israel”; “Lighten our darkness”; “I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church”; “Have affiance in Thee”; “Giving them grace to execute justice”; “Most righteously have deserved”; “Tied and bound with the chain of our sins.”

Section II.

1. Analyse, carefully, *either* the Service for—

Public Baptism of Infants;

Or, Private Baptism of Infants;

Or, Public Baptism of such as are of riper years.

2. State in your own words the doctrine of the Church of England, as contained in the 39 Articles, upon *three* of the following:—

The Word, or Son of God, which was made very man.

The three Creeds.

Works of Supererogation.
The authority of the Church.
The Sacraments.

Section III.

Write notes of a lesson on *one* of the following:—

1. How many Sacraments has Christ ordained in His Church?
2. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?
3. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

Section IV.

1. Into how many parts have you been taught to divide the Church Catechism? Name these parts, and explain *one* of them as to an upper class of girls.
2. Analyse, carefully, the prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant here in Earth."

Section V.

1. From what sources was the Book of Common Prayer chiefly compiled? Give illustrations of each.
2. Mention the time and circumstances under which revisions have been made in the Prayer Book. Name the changes which were made at these different periods.

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

END OF FIRST YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. What events are historically connected with the following places :—Ebal, Shiloh, Bethel, Kirjath-jearim, Zoar, and the Cave of Macpelah?

2. Give a short account of the Cities of Refuge, their number, situation, and the object for which they were set apart.

3. Write a brief narrative of Balaam and Balak.

Section II.

1. Write short characters of *two* of the following : Abigail, Ruth, Hannah, Rispah, Jael.

2. "It came to pass that the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." (1 Sam. xviii.) In what special ways was this love exhibited?

Section III.

1. Specify and distinguish between the different characters declared by our Lord, in his Sermon on the Mount, to be "blessed."

2. What is the teaching of our Blessed Lord with regard to almsgiving, fasting, and prayer?

3. Explain, as to a class of children, *one* of the following parables:—The Sower, The Mustard Seed, The Net.

Section IV.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. JOHN.

1. "Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and his disciples were an hungred, and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat." Complete the narrative, and explain the different methods by which our Lord reproved the Pharisees concerning the breaking of the Sabbath, ch. xii.

2. Against what classes of sins does our Lord pronounce "woe" unto the Scribes and Pharisees? ch. xxiii.

Section V.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Give a clear account of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, and describe the teaching of S. Peter upon the subject.

2. Write a short analysis of S. Stephen's reply when accused of blasphemy.

3. Or, of the Scripture narrative respecting Cornelius and the Apostle S. Peter.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Explain fully, as to a class of children, the meaning of *one* of the promises and vows made for you in your

baptism by your godparents, and distinguish between the terms "promise" and "vow."

Section II.

1. Give Scripture illustrations for the following:—
 "He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead, He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead."

2. Illustrate from Scripture, and explain as to a class of elder children, the reply in the Church Catechism "Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace."

Section III.

Analyse carefully either the General Confession; *or*, The prayer for all Conditions of Men.

Section IV.

1. Name in order the Christian seasons, and explain the object for which each season was specially set apart.

2. Explain the terms confession, absolution, prayer, thanksgiving, litany, collect, exhortation; and illustrate your replies by quotations from the Book of Common Prayer.

Section V.

State the order in which the Psalter is "appointed to be read"; the days for which "proper Psalms are appointed"; and "the order for the rest of Holy Scripture."

INFANTS.

1. Prepare, in the form of a lesson to a gallery of infants, the explanation of one of the following Commandments, viz., V., VIII., IX.

2. Explain in simple language any words in the Lord's Prayer which an upper class of infants might not understand; and write "notes of a lesson" on "Give us this day our daily bread."

3. What method would you adopt to infix upon the heart and life of a little child that there is a God "the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth"?

4. Explain as to a gallery of infants that there is a Saviour—the "Lord Jesus Christ."

5. Give passages from Scripture to show Christ's love for little children.

6. Explain, as in notes of a lesson, that there is One "Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life."

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

END OF SECOND YEAR OF TRAINING.

The Bible.

Section I.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1. Name the chief events in the reign of Hezekiah.
2. Describe the visit of Ezra to Jerusalem, the commission of Artaxerxes to Ezra, and the conduct of Ezra upon the receipt of that commission.
3. Write a short character of Esther.
4. Write out the chief prophecies relating *either* to the object of Christ's incarnation; *or*, to the character of His life on earth; and show their fulfilment in the person of our Saviour.

Section II.

GOSPEL ACCORDING TO S. MATTHEW.

1. What incidents, recorded by S. Matthew, are omitted by the other Evangelists?
2. Explain, as to a class of children, the narrative of Christ's transfiguration, and the teaching which this narrative conveys.
3. What description does our Lord give of His coming to judgment? And what characters does He describe as the recipients of the kingdom?
4. Explain, as to a class of elder children, the Parable of "The tares of the field"; *or*, "The labourers in the vineyard"; *or*, "The talents."

Section III.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

1. Write an analysis of S. Paul's address at Antioch in Pisidia, to the "Men of Israel, &c."

2. *Or*, Of his speech at Miletus, to the Elders of the Church.

3. *Or*, Give a brief account of the meeting at Jerusalem when the Apostles and Elders came together to consult respecting circumcision.

Section IV.

EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

Give a brief outline:—

1. Of the opening address of the Apostle to "the Saints in Christ Jesus which are in Philippi," ch. i.

2. *Or*, Of the Apostle's exhortation to unity, &c., ch. ii.

3. *Or*, Of his warning to beware of false teachers, &c., ch. iii.

Section V.

EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

1. What arguments are used by the Apostle to show that we ought to be obedient to Christ; that the priesthood of Christ is more excellent than that of Aaron; and that the sacrifices of the law are inferior to that of Jesus Christ?

2. What definition does S. Paul give in this Epistle of faith? Illustrate the aptness of this definition by two or three of the instances recorded by the Apostle.

Catechism and Liturgy.

Section I.

Prepare in the form of a lesson to girls between 10 and 13 years of age, the answer with Scriptural illustrations to *one* of these questions:—

1. The 5th Commandment?
2. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?
3. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?

Section II.

1. Analyse, carefully, *either* the Service for—
Public Baptism of Infants; *or*,
The order of Confirmation.
2. State in your own words the doctrine of the Church of England, as contained in the 39 Articles, upon *three* of the following:—

VIII. The Three Creeds.

XI. Of the Justification of Man.

XII. Of good Works.

XXVII. Of Baptism.

XXXIV. Of the Traditions of the Church.

Section III.

Explain the following passages, and illustrate their meaning from Holy Scriptures:—

“He descended into hell”; “common supplication”;
“according to their several necessities”; “Catholic and

Apostolic Church"; "all sorts and conditions of men"; "to forgive us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances"; "from the crafts and assaults of the devil"; "privy conspiracy"; "in knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life"; "endue them with Thy heavenly grace."

State, as far as you can remember, the parts of the service from which these passages are taken.

Section IV.

1. Into how many parts have you been taught to divide the Church Catechism? Name these parts, and explain *one* of them as to an upper class of girls.

2. By whom, at what date, and under what circumstances, was the Church Catechism compiled? When was the latter portion, "the Sacraments," added?

Section V.

1. Give a brief outline, with date, of *one* of the Conferences held for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer; and state the result of that Conference.

2. At what date, under what special circumstances, and from what sources, was the Book of Common Prayer compiled?





the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's food supply is not keeping pace with demand. Third, the world's food supply is becoming more expensive, and many people are unable to afford it. Fourth, the world's food supply is becoming more volatile, and many people are unable to access it. Fifth, the world's food supply is becoming more contaminated, and many people are unable to eat it.

There are a number of ways to address the problem of world hunger. First, we need to increase the world's food supply. This can be done by increasing the amount of land used for agriculture, by increasing the amount of water used for agriculture, and by increasing the amount of fertilizer used for agriculture. Second, we need to make the world's food supply more affordable. This can be done by reducing the cost of food, by increasing the income of people who are poor, and by providing food aid to people who are unable to afford food. Third, we need to make the world's food supply more stable. This can be done by reducing the risk of food shortages, by increasing the resilience of food systems, and by providing food aid to people who are unable to access food.

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